

The University of Chicago

PROLEGOMENA TO THE
ARS GRAMMATICA BONIFATII

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE
FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE
HUMANITIES IN CANDIDACY FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

1940

By

GEORGE JOHN GEBAUER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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SIGLA CODICUM

L = Vatican City Palatinus 1746

L¹, L² = the scribes correcting themselves, the corrector

N = Paris B. N. 17959

N¹ = the scribes correcting themselves

P = Paris B. N. 7560

P² = the corrector

A = Karlsruhe Fragmentum Augiense No. 126

T = Trier 1104

INTRODUCTION

The Ars grammatica of Boniface has long been known through the edition of Cardinal Angelo Mai.¹ The MS which Mai used, Vatican City Palatinus 1746, includes (fols. 162r-184v)² the grammar of Boniface as the last of a corpus of grammatical works. Bearing the superscription, "Ars domini Bonifacii archiepiscopi et martyris," the grammar, following a conventional pattern, is a discussion of the eight parts of speech. The full work, however, is not contained in this MS; it lacks the conclusion of the discussion of the preposition and the entire discussion of the interjection.³

The Ars is also found in part⁴ in Paris B.N. 17959, along with another grammatical treatise, but recognition of the identity of the two works with those contained in Pal. 1746 came only after much speculation. The first work is without an inscription; the second has the following: "Tractatus in partibus orationis cuiusdam" and on the next line "Item tractatus Alcuini vel Fridegisi ad Sigebertum de grammatica." Thurot, following this inscription, believed the second grammar to be the work of "un Allemand, appelé peut-être Fridegisus." Of the first grammar he

¹Classicorum auctorum e Vaticanis codicibus editorum, VII (Rome, 1835), 475-548. The collation is not Mai's. He apologizes (p. xi) for the work: "multis scripturae vitiis inquinatum videbam . . . abundare mendis sciebam."

²As I have been unable to procure photostatic copies of fols. 181r-184v, this work does not include a discussion or readings of those pages.

³Mai's edition concludes with the words trans, con, circum, ante found toward the bottom of fol. 184r. G. N. Du Rieu (Schedae Vaticanae [Leyden, 1860], pp. 140 f.) and A. Nürnberger ("Zur handschriftlichen Ueberlieferung der Werke des hl. Bonifatius," Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde, VIII [1883], 320 f.) published the remaining sentences of fol. 184r to the words altrinsecus corrumpuntur partes. They found it impossible to decipher fol. 184v.

⁴The MS breaks off in the discussion of the verb with the words exemplis luculenter manifestaturum and is resumed in the discussion of the adverb with the words fuert terminatum ut huius pulchri pulchre. Cf. Mai, op. cit., pp. 499, 17 and 530, 28.

could only say that it was "un traité de grammaire qui n'est pas de cet auteur."¹ Manitius, also failing to identify the work with Pal. 1746, refers to it as "Anonymus de octo partibus orationis."² In 1928 Professor Charles H. Beeson was the first to see that the two texts were those of Boniface and Tatwin, both so long known from Pal. 1746, but he failed to publish a statement. Mention of the find was made by Lowe,³ but the facts were first given by Norbert Fickermann.⁴

Curiously, a prefatory letter addressed to a certain Sigebert served to divert scholars from recognition of the texts. In Paris B.N. 17959 it is found prefacing the grammar of Boniface; in another Paris MS (B.N. 7560) it prefates the grammar of Tatwin. Keil first isolated the letter from the grammatical texts which it accompanied in publishing a portion of it from MS 7560.⁵ Dümmler, using both Paris MSS, published the same portion.⁶ The remaining part was published in 1929 by Paul Lehmann, who used, in addition to the Paris MSS, a Karlsruhe fragment from Reichenau (No. 126), which he recognized as another copy of the work.⁷ In 1931, after identifying the letter again in a Trier MS (No. 1104 = T) Lehmann published for the first time the entire letter and concluded that it was the work of Aldhelm or of one of his circle.⁸

¹Notices et extraits des MSS de la Bibliothèque Nationale, XXII, Part II (Paris, 1868), 7 f.

²Geschichte der lateinischen Literatur des Mittelalters, Part I (Munich, 1911), pp. 459 f.

³Cf. E. A. Lowe, "An Eighth-Century List of Books in a Bodleian MS from Würzburg and Its Probable Relation to the Laudian Acts," Speculum, III (1928), 9, n. 2; Lehmann, "Die Grammatik aus Aldhelm's Kreise," Historische Vierteljahrschrift, XXVII (1932-33), 764, n. 8; Beeson, Modern Philology, XXXIV (1937), 316.

⁴The first notice appeared in Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde, XLIX (1932), 763 f. This was followed by an article "Der Widmungsbrief des HL Bonifatius," Neues Archiv, L (1933), 210-21.

⁵De grammaticis quibusdam latinis infimae aetatis commentatio (Erlangen, 1868), pp. 25 f.

⁶Monumenta Germaniae historica, Epistolae Karolini aevi, II (1895), 563-65.

⁷"Mitteilungen aus Handschriften I," Sitzungsberichte der bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-philologische Abteilung (Munich, 1929), pp. 20 f.

⁸"Ein neuentdecktes Werk eines angelsächsischen Grammatikers vorkarolingischer Zeit," Historische Vierteljahrschrift, XXVI (1931), 753-56.

In 1932 Fickermann, having identified the two texts with which the letter was associated, had only to decide whether the letter was Boniface's or Tatwin's. By comparing it both to the grammar and to an acrostic poem of Boniface which had long been known, he came to the conclusion that it was Boniface's.¹

The two verses upon which the acrostic poem is built are:

Vynfreth priscorum Duddo congesserat artem
Viribus ille iugis iuvavit in arte magistrum.

The poem is preserved, along with an explanatory sentence from the prefatory letter and a metrical explanation of it, in Würzburg MS Theol. Q 29. It was first worked out and published by Laubmann,² and it was published again by Dümmler.³ With the dedicatory letter, it serves as a preface to the Ars.

Fickermann is, I think, correct in believing that the grammar was written in England when Boniface was engaged in teaching grammar in the schools and before his promotion in rank and his subsequent work of evangelization. A compilation from many sources, it throws light on grammatical texts which were known in England at that time.

The following study of the Ars Bonifatii is preliminary to the publication of a new edition of this work.

¹Neues Archiv, L (1933), 210-21.

²Sitzungsberichte der königlichen bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-philologische Classe, I (Munich, 1878), 1 ff.

³MGH, Poetae latini aevi Carolini, I (1881), 16 f.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF MANUSCRIPTS

1. Vatican City Palatinus 1746

Palatinus 1746 (L), an early ninth century MS from Lorsch, is a codex of grammatical works of which the Ars Bonifatii, found on fols. 162r-184v, is the last. An index of the codex in a fourteenth or fifteenth century hand reads:

codex scī nazarii in laurissa. primo artes augustini. Regula augustini de nomine et partibus orationis. Ars donati quam paulus diaconus exponit. Sancti ysidori episcopi de grammatica et partibus eius. Dynamius grammaticus ad discipulum suum. Grammatica iuliani episcopi toletani. Grammatica et ars tatuini. Alia ars siue grammatica iuliani Toletani. Ars asperi de octo partibus oracionis. Ars domini bonifacii archiepiscopi et martiris.¹

The MS has been discussed by F. Arevalo,² A. Wilmanns,³ A. Reifferscheid,⁴ A. Amelli,⁵ H. Keil,⁶ W. M. Lindsay,⁷ C. H. Beeson,⁸ and S. Cobbs.⁹ In Becker's catalogue of the Lorsch library¹⁰ Boniface is not mentioned by name; the reference to his grammar

¹H. Keil, Grammatici latini, V (Leipzig, 1868), 313.

²S. Isidori opera omnia, II (Rome, 1797), 370-73.

³"Der Katalog der Lorsch Klosterbibliothek aus dem zehnten Jahrhundert," Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, XXIII (1868), 396 ff.

⁴Bibliotheca patrum latinorum Italica, I (Vienna, 1865), 217 ff.

⁵Ars Donati quam Paulus Diaconus exposuit (Monte Cassino, 1899), pp. viii f.

⁶GL, V, 313.

⁷"The (Early) Lorsch Scriptorium," Palaeographia latina, III (1924), 20.

⁸"The Ars grammatica of Julian of Toledo," Miscellanea Francesco Ehrle, I (Rome, 1924), 59.

⁹"Prolegomena to the Ars grammatica Tatvini" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Latin Language and Literature, University of Chicago, 1937), pp. 1 ff.

¹⁰G. Becker, Catalogi bibliothecarum antiqui (Bonn, 1885), sec. 37, 417.

is simply given "item cuiusdam sapientis."

The text, copied by several scribes, is written in a firm Caroline minuscule script. It is in one column except for those pages which contain tables. There are regularly thirty-five lines to the page.¹

The line ARS DOMINI (corrected from DOMNI) BONIFACII ARCHIEPI ET MARTYRIS in rustic capitals introduces the work. This is followed by the first line of the text in uncials. Other headings in rustic capitals, uncials, or a combination of both are found on fols. 166v, 167v, 169r, 170r, 171r, 172r, 175r, 175v (two), 176r, 177v, 179v, 180v. Another such heading on 174v has been erased. Headings on fols. 175v, 177v, 179v, and 180v are preceded by the same words in Caroline minuscules, but those on 179v and 180v have been almost completely erased. Further headings, in uncials, are found whenever the verbs are written in the form of tables, for the voices, tenses, and moods, except that on 169r in the case of praeterito imperfecto only the first three letters are in uncials, in the case of optativo modo instanti et praeterito imperfecto only the first three words. Immediately after the tables for the first conjugation (169v) inpersonal appears in uncials. On fols. 179v and 180v the script of the headings is continued for a full line. The section on the verb is introduced by the word "Incipit" (167v), the adverb by the word "Orditur" (177v).

Large, filled-in initials are used at the beginnings of lines to introduce sections. The first letter of the grammar extends in height through four lines of script. Other initials occupying the space of three lines are found on fols. 162v, 174v, 175v (two), 176r, 177v, 179v, 180v. The last of these is surrounded by dots in the Insular manner. Capitals are almost regularly used at the beginning of a sentence. The period, comma, and semicolon are used in punctuation. Apices are used only three times: twice² over o to distinguish the vocative, and once³ over the preposition

¹There are exceptions for a few of the pages which have two columns of tables: 169r has thirty-eight lines in the left column; 171r has thirty-six lines; 171v has thirty-six in the right column; 172r has twenty lines in the left column, where a paradigm ends; 173r has thirty lines. Fol. 174r has thirty-four long lines; the first was erased, perhaps for a heading. The first nineteen lines of 166r are indented four or five letters.

²165v, 1; 166v, 30.

³162v, 29.

a. Word separation has been observed for the most part, although monosyllabic prepositions are almost regularly attached to the following word, as are frequently non, quae, sed, si, and ut.

Letter forms are characteristic of the period. The oc type of a is used frequently, especially after r and l; round d is used only rarely; tall e is used frequently in ligature with m, n, and r; i-longa when used for consonantal i generally stands between letters which occupy the space of only one line, when used in the preposition and prefix in it always follows a letter of one space only;¹ both forms of n appear; y is frequently dotted.

The following letters are found in ligature:

- ae: the old ligature of uncial script frequently; e-caudata more frequently.
- ct: frequently.²
- ec: both medially and finally approximately 22 times, of which 6 are by the corrector, and 9 in the abbreviation for perfectum.
- et: regularly for the conjunction and usually whenever these letters come together.
- li: frequently.
- ni: twice, in feminina (164v, 1) and ilocutionis (167v, 35).
- nt: in the capital ligature 21 times, of which 6 are at the end of a line, 11 at the end of a word, 3 in the middle of a word before the verbal ending ur, and once in an uncial heading. Once in the nz form (178r, 21).
- re: frequently; once with the e as subscript (177v, 6).
- ri: frequently.
- ro: five times.
- rt: frequently.
- st: frequently.³
- ti: frequently.
- tio: once, in patior (174v, 17).

The scribes of L were careful copyists and there are not many examples where they corrected themselves.⁴ All other changes

¹Cf. 164v, 9, 10; 166r, 9; 175r, 30. The last was corrected from i to i-longa.

²Once it connects the words nec tangi (162r, 20).

³The ligature connects the words cos tus--for cor tus (164v, 26).

⁴Cf. huic ordini from huius ordinis (164r, 10); pinus from pinuns (164r, 11); omnis from omnia (165r, 7); ludibundus from ludibus (180r, 35); sapientior from sapientia (180v, 8); disiunctiue from disciunctiue (180v, 22).

were made by one corrector, whose hand is easily distinguished, for his letters are clubbed, and he makes frequent use of ligatures. He uses round d frequently, a long-tongued e, and a tall (cursive) e in ligature with n, m, r, and c.

The text is corrected by the insertion, change or deletion of single and multiple letters or by the insertion, deletion, substitution or transposition of words. These are frequently, though not invariably, accompanied by reference marks, e.g.:

Omissions are indicated by a dot on the base line; and the insertion, preceded by the same mark, is added in the space above the line (163r, 15; 164v, 13);¹ or the insertion is added in the space above without marks (164v, 20; 165v, 9). When the insertion is written in the margin, the mark ./ (or ./) is used (162v, 7, 17, 24; 163v, 14).

A single letter is corrected either without erasure (165r, 15) or by a dot written under the wrong letter and the right letter written above it (162r, 10). To show the correction of a word a cancelling stroke is drawn through the wrong word and the correction is made above (163r, 30).

A single letter is deleted by a stroke drawn through the letter (162r, 23), by a dot below and above the letter (163r, 25), or by both devices (163v, 15). Words are deleted by cancelling strokes (162r, 6) or by an enclosure of dots (162r, 21).²

The corrector of the MS (L²), though a careful reader, appears frequently not to have used the exemplar in making his corrections; e.g., in the following we find L² incorrect against the readings of L and Paris 17959 (N):

162r, 12	proprium nomen LN	nomen proprium L ²
162r, 21	tertiæ primæ LN	tertiæ L ²
162r, 30	diuersas significationes LN	significationes diuersas L ²
162v, 11	frater pater LN	pater frater L ²
164r, 7	facinerosus LN	facinorosus L ²
164v, 20	ador LN	ardor L ²
164v, 22	us syllaba LN	item us syllaba L ²
165r, 14	cultus LN	hic cultus L ²

¹At 166r, 10 a colon is used instead of the single dot to indicate a greater (six word) omission.

²A half-line deletion on 162v, 10 is indicated by cancelling strokes and a series of dots placed under the words.

165v, 24	collum LN	callum L ²
166r, 24	per omnes declinantur LN	per omnes casus declinantur L ²
166v, 6	neutra quae apud nos et tertiae declinati- onis LN	quae apud nos neutra et ter- tiae declinationis L ²
167v, 9	licito LN	licite L ²

The corrector, too, added examples which were not in the archetype, as niniue, tigris (162r, 10); francus (162v, 7); fac-
tor (164r, 17).

Various kinds of confusions are found in the MS. In the lists below I have marked with an asterisk words which were later corrected.

1. Vowel confusions

- a, ae: a for ae in ager, agrescit.
- a, e: a for e in amunto, autam*, faciarum*.
e for a in eligens*, eligentia, rurigene* (for ruri-
gena), seperatim.
- a, i: a for i in finata*.
i for a in copulittivae, terminita*.
- a, o: a for o in particus*.
o for a in possivo.
- ae, e: ae for e in aequitatus*, ambiguae, braevis*, cadaens,
caenor, defaectiva, ducae, haector, latinae,
praetium, quaeo, tepaescens.
e for ae in caule*, cedes, celum*, cenum, cetere,
eger, emulor, equor*, fex, preter*, opere,
penitet, precordia, sepio, sevio, tedet.
- ae, oe: ae for oe in praelior.
oe for ae in poene.
- e, i: e for i in accedens, cecer*, neteo, querites, ter-
menata.
i for e in clandestino, dirideo*, dirivativa, descri-
bens, eligentia, extimplo, frigio, ilocutio-
nis, senica.
- e, oe: e for oe in cepisse.
- i, o: i for o in sino*.
o for i in auxolior*, promi*.
- i, oe: i for oe in epicinon.
- i, u: i for u in debemis*, emimis* (for emimus), pippis,
sibilis* (for sibilus).
- i, y: i for y in sillaba.
- o, u: o for u in accusativom*, commonia*, metitor, motati-
onem, nomeri*, sopina*, tonicatus.
u for o in consultu*, cumminus, corrupto, putius*.

y, e: y for e in pylagus.

2. Consonant confusions

b, d: b for d in absignant.

b, p: b for p in babbismum, inobs, obtativi.

b, v: b for v in labo, silbam*.

v for b in corvis, declinavimus, laves*.

c, t: c for t in condicione, coniugacionis, faceciae, inficiantes, terciae.

t for c in ratlotinative, santio.

d, t: d for t in adque, inquit, intende, quod*.

t for d in funtamen*, hautquaquam, obtuco*.

m, n: m for n in comtemplor*, im.

n for m in menbratim.

q, c: q for c in qui.

q, qu: q for qu in qedam*.

s, c: s for c in assensus* (for ascensus), farsio.

t, s: t for s in incentior.

x, s: x for s in lix.

3. Confusions in the use of the aspirate

c, ch: c for ch in incoativa, pulcre, scola, scolasticus.

ch for c in choeo.

t, th: t for th in baratrum.

th for t in rethor.

h is omitted in abet, abuerit*, aduc*, anc*, ic*,
ominibus, omonima, ortandi, ortor, trao*,
uius*, ymnista*.

h is added in habundanter, habunde, happellationes*,
heccere*, hiecur, hinperfecti, hodi, hostia-
tim, hunde.

4. Omission and insertion of letters

a is inserted in maus*, paransus.

c is inserted in pecxi, scanctus; omitted in coniuntivo, dota*.

e is omitted in exuntia*, repriuntur.

g is inserted in coniugationes*; omitted in leo* (for lego),
triae (for trigae).

i is inserted in omini, pandieris, quies* (for ques); omitted
in dcas*, omna*, pertos*, tramte*.

m is inserted in compulatum; omitted in siplez.

n is inserted in pinuns* (for pinus), triumphanta*; omitted
in cotra*, nomia*, respodendi, secudi*, tatum*.

p is omitted in emtio, pedetemtum.

r is omitted in cesco*, cocum*, stips*, veba*.

s is inserted in instrinsecus*, nixsus, spospondi*; omitted

in demonstrandi, hautus*.

t is omitted in quina.

u is inserted in adsecula*, fletuus*; omitted in dominabs*, gadium*, possitium*.

5. Confusions in the use of single and double letters

Single vowels are used for double in cui (for cuil).

Double vowels are used for single in edii.

Single consonants are used for double in acussare, appellantur, bachanalia, cesi, coreptam*, cupresus, dimisui, ferum*, litera, mesui, mitunt*, odiseus, omisa, pasivo, pasera-tim, posidetur, posunt*, repromisa, solers, stelio.

Double consonants are used for single in accussativum, acussa-re, aliquando, apperio, conpossita, gavissus, iterrari, mallo, munnio, ossus, possitivum, recussant, terrentius, vellim.

The practice with regard to assimilation is not consistent. Examples of it are found, as in: alligo, corrumpunt, suf-fragor; but more frequently the consonant of the prefix is main-tained, as, e.g.: adfirmavit, adfligo, adnotatis, inmane, inmemor.

There are many examples of arbitrary abbreviations throughout the MS. The diversity of these is especially great in grammatical terms. Plusquamperfectus, for example, is found in twenty-two different abbreviations. Others are:

finitivus, etc.	finī, finīm, finē, finitē, finitī
futurus, etc.	fuē, fū, futū, futurē, fē, fūm, futūm
littera, etc.	litē, littē, litterē
modus, etc. (mood)	modē, mō, mo, m
ordo, etc.	ordē, ord, ordinē, ordi, ordinī
passivus, etc.	pasē, passē, passūs, pē
pluralis, etc.	plurē, plī, plū, plūrī, plūlis
praeteritus, etc.	pē, ptō, praeterē, pterē, pter, pēt, praetē, pte
reliqua	reliq (173v, 11)
scena, etc.	scā (throughout a whole declension)
secundus, etc.	sec
similis, etc. similiter	simī, simīl
syllaba, etc.	syll, sȳll, sȳl, sylla, syllam
tempus, etc.	tempē, temē, tempō, tēp, tempēre, tē, temporē
terminata	termī, termē, terminā, termen
tertiaae	terē
verba	uerb (175v, 33)

Virgilius uiŕg

Since the grammatical abbreviations seldom give any indication of case, it is almost impossible in each instance to determine the proper ending, whether nominative, genitive, or ablative. In establishing the text I have retained the case of the MS, when indicated, unless grammatically impossible; when no case is indicated I have followed the usage established in the grammatical texts Boniface used.¹

In copying the grammatical abbreviations, the scribes of L, or a predecessor frequently mistook the general abbreviating stroke for the m-stroke or unt-stroke, as in the following examples: ablativus: ablām (179r, 24); activus: actīm (180r, 9); coniugatio: coniugām (174r, 2); finitivus: finīm (175r, 25; 175v, 19); futurum: fūm, futūm (177r, 5); imperativus: impēm, impem, impēm (nine times), imperūnt (176r, 23); indicativus: indicām² (174r, 1, 3, 5); infinitivus: infinīm (four times); masculinum: mascūm (180r, 15); optativus: optātīm (174v, 33), optām (175r, 9, 20; 175v, 21), ompt (176v, 32); participium: partīm (176v, 31; 180r, 14); superlativus: suplatīm (179v, 12); syllabam: syllam (174r, 23).

There are also the abbreviations which are found only or generally in Insular script or in Continental script under Insular influence:

autem	h̄	167v, 12
	aē	sixteen times ³
cum	c̄	nine times
dicimus	dēms	177r, 9
	d̄ms	179r, 26
dicunt	d̄nt	176v, 14, 32

¹At 499, 21-22 (Mai, op. cit.), in presenting the first conjugation, the scribe wrote numero singularis et pluralis; at 506, 5-6, for the third conjugation, he wrote num singl et plrlis; at 508, 23, for the fourth conjugation, he wrote numeri singularis et pluralis, which I have adopted as the reading in all three cases. At 521, 30 where the MS has optē instan et imperfectum I have followed Charisius, who was here the source for Boniface, in establishing the text as optativa instantis et imperfecti.

²Since this abbreviation is followed in each case by mō (modo), it cannot stand by itself for indicativo modo, as is the case in instamō (174v, 33), obviously an erroneous expansion of instā.

³Once (180v, 17) at.

dicuntur	dñr	167r, 7, 11
enim	++	fourteen times
est	÷	frequently
et	7	once (177r, 13) ¹
haec	h̄	four times
id est	%.	168r, 11, 12
nunc	nō	180v, 29
per	p̄	five times ²
propter	p̄t	178r, 1 (in <u>quapropter</u>) ³
	p̄t̄	178r, 1 (in <u>quapropter</u>)
	p̄pter	180v, 27, 31, 33 (twice in <u>quapropter</u>)
	p̄p̄ (p̄pea)	180v, 28
quae	q;.	177v, 20 (<u>quaeso</u>)
quam	q̄	six times
quia	q̄	four times ⁴
quando	q̄ndo	180v, 31, 34, 35 (twice) ⁵
quasi	q̄si	177v, 2
quomodo	quō	175r, 6
quoniam	q̄m̄	180v, 33, 34
	q̄n̄	180v, 27 (twice)
quoque	q̄q̄	163v, 1; 174r, 16
	q̄q̄	174r, 8
sicut	s̄ct̄	176r, 2; 179r, 25; 180r, 19 ⁶
sunt	s̄t̄	frequently
tamen	t̄n̄	eight times
	tañ	166r, 14 ⁷
tantum	t̄m̄	five times
tunc	t̄c̄	179r, 33

¹The single appearance of this symbol. It is crowded between the words and may be the addition of the corrector.

²In percensere (167v, 25) wrongly written p̄.

³W. M. Lindsay, Notae Latinae (Cambridge, 1915), p. 200, cites p̄t from an A-S MS (Vat. Pal. 577). He states that this curious sign, which ought to denote "praeter," was apparently current at Mayence.

⁴Once (178r, 30) for qui.

⁵Two of these were erroneously written for quoniam.

⁶No such abbreviation is listed by Lindsay, loc. cit.

⁷See n. 6 supra.

vel	f	frequently
Syllabic abbreviations found under Insular influence:		
on: con	>	five times
ri: pri	ḡ	174r, 27, 33; 175v, 32 ¹
um: rum	ṛ	four times ²
	r'	173v, 1, 2 (<u>activorum</u> , <u>passivo-</u> <u>rum</u>); 174r, 9 (<u>verborum</u>)
unt: -runt	ṛt	four times
ur: -tur	tt	frequently ³

Abbreviations both Continental and universal:

autem	auē	eleven times
	au	162r, 17; 167v, 9
cetera	ceē, ceter̄, ct̄	frequently
dicitur	dṛ	frequently
esse	eē	frequently
est	ē	162r, 13
non	n̄	frequently
omnis, etc., omnia	om̄s, om̄, om̄a	frequently
per	p̄	frequently
prae (pre)	p̄	frequently
pro	p̄	frequently
propter	pp̄t	179v, 21
que	q: q; q.	frequently ⁴
quod	qđ	frequently
reliqua	reī	176r, 11
sunt	s̄	164r, 7, 25

Continental and universal syllabic abbreviations:

en: men	m̄	frequently
er: ter	t̄	frequently
on: con	c̄	seven times
ur: tur	t̄' t'	frequently
us: bus	b;	frequently

¹In each case in some form of primus.

²Three times in futurum, once in laturum.

³In videntur (176v, 25) there are two abbreviating strokes: tt̄.

⁴q; is used medially once in liquefacio (174v, 30); five times for quae; frequently in plusque (plusquam) perfectus.

us: mus	m+	frequently
	m ₃	168v, 17

Abbreviations for nomina sacra:

sanctus, etc.	s̄s	165r, 34 (by the corrector)
	s̄e	165r, 34 (by the corrector)
	sc̄	177v, 30; 178r, 4
	sc̄ifico	170r, 9
	sc̄itas	164v, 2

In the text we find a number of confusions which were caused by abbreviations:

ad, atque:	<u>simul</u> <u>adsimul</u> for <u>simul</u> <u>atque</u> <u>simul</u> .
con, cum:	
domi, d̄ms:	<u>domi</u> <u>ruri</u> <u>sum</u> for <u>d̄ms</u> (<u>dicimus</u>) <u>ruri</u> <u>sum</u> .
est, ē:	<u>est</u> <u>depol</u> , <u>est</u> <u>iuno</u> for <u>edepol</u> <u>eiuno</u> .
prae, per:	<u>praecensere</u> for <u>percensere</u> .
quando, quoniam:	<u>quando</u> for <u>quoniam</u> , <u>quandoquidem</u> for <u>quoniamquidem</u> .
sicut, sunt:	<u>item</u> <u>sicut</u> for <u>item</u> <u>sunt</u> .
tempus, tantum:	<u>quaedam</u> <u>tempus</u> <u>praeteritum</u> for <u>quaedam</u> <u>tantum</u> <u>praeteritum</u> .

2. Paris B.N. 17959

Paris B.N. 17959 (N) in the catalogue of Léopold Delisle¹ is described as made up of two works:

- I Job, avec commentaire XII S.
- II Grammaire dédiée à Sigebert, peut-être par Fridegise IX S. N-D.²

Actually, the second section is composed of parts of two grammars --one by Tatwin and one by Boniface. The order of the contents is as follows:³

34r-36r dedicatory letter by Boniface

¹Inventaire des manuscrits latins de Notre-Dame et d'autres fonds conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale sous les numéros 16719-18613 (Paris, 1871). p. 75.

²So catalogued because of an inscription on fol. 48r:
Tractatus in partibus orationis cuiusdam
Item tractatus Alcuini uel Fridegesi ad Sigebertum de
grammatica.

Cf. Thurot, op. cit., p. 7.

³For the arrangement of the folios of Tatwin cf. Cobbs, op. cit., p. 15.

36v-47v	Boniface
48r-57v	Tatwin
58r-70r	Boniface
70v	blank
71r-86r	Tatwin

The MS has been discussed by Manitius,¹ Fickermann,² Lehmann,³ and Cobbs.⁴ It is of the late eighth or early ninth century and is written in Caroline minuscule script.

The Boniface portion was written by four scribes in the following order:

Scribe 1	34r-43r, 22
Scribe 2	43r, 22-47v
Scribe 3	58r-63v
Scribe 4	64r-70r

Fols. 34r and 36v have 24 lines each; fols. 38r, 47v, 58r & v, 60r-63v, and 70r have 25 lines each; 59r has 27; 59v has 30; the others all have 26 lines each. The text is written in single columns except that on fol. 63v, which marks the end of a quaternion and a scribe's portion, the upper half only is solidly written. After that each line becomes shorter than the line before, so that the written space tapers almost to a point. On some pages the last lines overflow from one syllable to two words. Possibly because of the roughness of the parchment of fol. 65v, the text in the upper left-hand corner was not begun at the margin.

The text of Boniface begins with a full line in uncials (34r). A heading DE CONPARATIONE in a mixture of Greek and Latin letters appears on fol. 38r. Incipits for the pronoun, verb, participle, conjunction, and preposition in crude Greek letters are found on fols. 44v, 46r, 59v, 60v, and 64r.

There is little ornamentation in the MS. An outlined monogram of the letter D enclosing the letter I and occupying the space of three lines of script occurs at the beginning of the introductory letter; a large embellished initial P in outline is found at the beginning of the grammar. The various sections begin for the most part with capitals occupying the space of two or three lines of script, followed often with one or two letters in smaller capitals or uncials. Scribe 4 used small but florid initial letters at the beginning of sentences. All capitals regu-

¹Op. cit., pp. 459 f.

²Neues Archiv, L, 211.

³Szb. d. Bayr. Akad. d. Wiss. (1929), p. 19.

⁴Op. cit., pp. 14-22.

larly stand in the margin when the sentence begins at the left margin.

On seventeen of the pages numerals in the margin mark sections in the text. These numerals are frequently set off by dots, strokes, and commas in many combinations, often in groups of three both before and after the numeral.

The period is the common mark of punctuation. Occasionally the comma and the marks `;` `.` `.` occur. Apices are used twice (42v, 18; 45r, 4) over vocative o; often over the letter e, whether the vowel is long or short; and three times over his (35v, 9; 37r, 22; 43r, 25).¹ Word separation is only irregularly observed and is occasionally indicated by a single or double dot on the base line or by a colon.² The regular m-stroke is used somewhat more frequently than the figure 2 stroke. As a general abbreviating stroke .. is often used by scribe 2, less often by scribe 4.

The oc type, the uncial, and the half-uncial a are used by all the scribes; scribe 1 alone also uses an open a; although both forms of d appear, that with the upright shaft is the more common; tall e is found in ligature with r, n, and c; the letter n appears in both forms; y appears both with or without a dot. Scribes 3 and 4 use i-longa both for consonantal i and for vocalic i regardless of whether the preceding and following letters occupy the space of one line or more; scribes 1 and 2 do not use it.

The following letters are found in ligature:

ae: only in the e-caudata form
 aec: once (36r, 26) in saecula; five times in haec
 aet: in pietas (37r, 4)
 ct: frequently
 ec: frequently
 ect: frequently
 et: frequently
 ex: occasionally
 it: once (68v, 14) in perdit

¹In many places the mark is the abbreviation stroke rather than the apex, which the scribe misunderstood. Cf. also e.depul. e.castor e.iuno (59r, 15) for what was probably edepul ecastor eiuno.

²Abbreviating strokes connect quod is (45v, 20), monte moror (64v, 20), magna mei (67r, 15).

li: occasionally
mi: once in the insular form (38r, 2)
nt: in the capital and cursive forms frequently
or: frequently
ri: frequently
ro: frequently
rt: frequently
st: frequently
ti: frequently

There are sixteen examples of ligatures connecting words.

The MS does not show the hand of a corrector. Corrections of errors were made by the scribe at the time of writing. Most of the errors involve the omission of a letter which is supplied without marks above the word. Wrong letters the scribe corrected in the line without erasure,¹ or he inserted the correct letter above the line.² A letter was expunged by a dot above and below the letter,³ or by two dots above and one dot below.⁴

Many confusions of spelling occur in N. Examples of each type follow:

1. Vowel confusions

- a, e: a for e in ago, pantapolis, plena.
e for a in cantilene (for catilina), memte (for menta), venetrix.
- a, i: a for i in praepositive.
i for a in communitiva (for comminativa).
- a, o: a for o in adorameta, laudar, remigia, remota.
o for a in anomola, occidentia, optotum.
- ae, e: ae for e in aequitum, aequus, faraetris, gladiae,⁵
libentissimae, piaetas, praecium (for pretium), propriae, radiae.⁶
e for ae in coherent, dardanide, epule, equor, forme, multe, nundine, opere, presertim, sevus, tenebre.
- e, i: e for i in accedunt, catilena, deferunt (for differunt), melone (for milone), plenium, praelegens (for praeeligens), premetiva.

¹ e to i 37r, 1; 46r, 15; 68r, 7; 68v, 18; u to is 69r, 16;
s to r 69r, 7; i to c 64v, 16; i to s 65r, 25; r to s 66v, 10.

² 44v, 18, 19; 46r, 17; 68r, 3; 70r, 19.

³ 40v, 17.

⁴ 68v, 5.

⁵ For the vocative.

⁶ For the vocative.

i for e in agristis, aristotilis, cornilius, discendunt, discribens, extimplo, extrimam, minandros, quatinus.

e, oe: e for oe in cepisse, epicenon.

oe for e in poenes.

i, u: i for u in ceterim, inditiae, normila, pippis, pransis.

u for i in ambuguitate, caputulium, catulina, communitiva (for comminativa).

i, y: i for y in apocalipsis, mirtus, paralis, sillabas.

y for i in cytharista, pachyni, sydera.

o, u: o for u in com, commonia, consolatu (for consulatu), copolativae, iononis, locubratio, locus, modolum, nomen, noncupantur, securos, sonos, tenos, tonicatus.

u for o in agricula, caputulium, cummuniterve, cummutat, cunubia, putius, rubor.

oe, ae: oe for ae in poene.

y, e: y for e in pylagus.

y, u: y for u in neptynalia.

2. Consonant confusions

b, v: b for v in arborum.

v for b in devitaret (for dubitaret), laves.

c, g: c for g in cuni (for gummi).

g for c in remulgens.

c, t: c for t in enunciatur, faceciae, fatio, inficientes, leticiam, paciuntur; praecium, praepositiones, pronunciantur.

t for c in audatia, auctoribus, conditionalis, dilittiae, dititur, offitio.

c, qu: c for qu in secuntur.

d, t: d for t in adque, intende, quod.

t for d in aliquit, aput, haut, hautquaquam, it.

f, ph: f for ph in faraetris, orfeus.

m, n: m for n in consolatu (for consulatu), memte (for menta), palimursus palimure (for Palinurus Palinure).

n for m in damna, plunam.

p, b: p for b in puplius, scropis.

b for p in abtus.

q, c: q for c in qui, quius.

t, s: t for s in incentior.

s, x: s for x in gres, iles, lans.

3. Confusions in the use of the aspirate

t, th: t for th in barratrum.

th for t in tethetica.

h is omitted in aborreo, abent, abeo, abuerit, isto-
riis, omonima, orativa (for hortativa),
ymnista.

h is added in habundanter, habunde, haliis.

4. Confusions in the use of single and double consonants

Single consonants are used for double in accesi, acio, adcesi, ager, alec, atuli, bachanalia, difert, dimisui, disipio, examasim (for examussim), glosis, haece, indiscussa, literam, mesapus, promisivo, promisivum, promitimus.

Double consonants are used for single in ammittens, asse (for Asiae), barratrum, cassibus, dissertissimis, pedissequa promississe, scippio, terrentius, tullerint.

There are some cases of assimilation in N, as: alligo, colligendum, offert, suffarsum, suffero, but the tendency is in general to maintain the letter of the prefix, e.g.: adfirmavit, adnutiva, adprobat, adsignatur, adspiratio, inlustrantur, subpeditantibus, subponere. Even in the section in which assimilation of prepositional prefixes is discussed the following forms appear: abpello, adcesi, adtollo, subpeto, subputo, subpono, subposituria, subpressi.

N has a very great number of arbitrary abbreviations for grammatical words. A very few examples will suffice to show their diversity:

genus, etc. (gender)	geñ, gen ² , genr, geñ, gener, genrs
nominativus, etc.	nom, nom ² , nomt, nomina ² , nomnt
tempus, etc.	tēp, tēp, temp, tempor, temp ² , temp; , temp ²
terminatus, etc.	ter, term ² , term, term, tmt, termin
terminantur	

Arbitrary abbreviations, other than grammatical, follow:

emanavi	emanā
georgicon	georgī
scena	scā ²
vero	ver
Virgilius	virgī

Abbreviations found primarily in Insular script or in Continental script under Insular influence:

autem	h	frequently
dicimus	dm̄s, dm̄s ²	58v, 15 (twice); 69r, 14, 16 ¹

¹In the last two cases written dñs.

	doñis (for dcms) ¹	69v, 15
dicitur	dicr̄	43v, 22
	diť ²	46r, 26
enim	++	36v, 19; 44v, 21; 45r, 10
est	÷	frequently
et	7	65v, 7 ³
id est	·/· ·/	46v, 13 (twice); 46v, 25
per	p̄, p̄ (for p)	34v, 15; 36r, 5
propter	ppť, pppť, pťť	frequently
quae	q̄	67v, 4 (in <u>quaero</u>)
qui	q̄	frequently in <u>sequitur</u> , <u>quidem</u> , <u>quidam</u>
quoniam	qm̄ ²	61r, 14
	quō, quō ²	five times
	qn̄	62v, 5
sunt	st̄, st̄ ²	frequently
tamen	tñ̄	60r, 14; 61r, 15
vel	f	frequently

Syllabic abbreviations used under Insular influence:

on: con	>	seven times, all by scribe 2
ri: pri	p̄	frequently
	p̄	once (66v, 1) in <u>Priamo</u>
um: rum	r̄	44v, 23 (<u>horum</u>); 47v, 18 (<u>ver-</u> <u>borum</u>) ⁴
unt: -runt	rt̄ ²	58v, 12; 59r, 10; 61r, 15

Abbreviations both Continental and universal:

autem	auť	34v, 17; 35r, 1; 36v, 7
	auť ²	34v, 1; 35v, 21
cetera	ceť	frequently
	ceťr	42v, 19; 43r, 10
dicitur	dř̄	39r, 5; 60v, 10; 69v, 13

¹Lindsay, *op. cit.*, p. 51, notes one example of dcms for dicimus in a Laon MS in Irish script, Laon 26.

²Properly an abbreviation for dicit. Cf. Lindsay, *op. cit.*, pp. 51 f.

³This symbol was misunderstood by the scribe, who wrote significatur for significat et.

⁴Many of the Insular symbols (dicr̄, diť, ·/·, >, r̄) are used by scribe 2 only.

esse	ee, eē ²	frequently
est	ē	36r, 6; 42v, 22; 59r, 13
huius	hq	45r, 14
	hq;	44v, 23 ¹
noster,	noṛ	45r, 11
nostra, etc.	nrā, nrī, nr̄m, nraṣ	66v, 8, 10; 45r, 3, 14, 21
non	n̄, n̄ ²	frequently
omnis, etc.	oms, oms ²	frequently
omnia	oma, oma ²	
per	p	frequently
post	p̄	36r, 24; 64v, 11; 65v, 19
prae	p̄, p̄ ²	frequently
praeter	pt̄	frequently
pro	p̄	frequently
propter	pp̄ ²	frequently
que (quae)	q; q.; q; q̄ q̄	frequently ²
qui	q;	45v, 12 ³
quia	q<	45r, 16; 64r, 4; 70r, 14
	q;	45v, 25 ⁴
quod	qd̄, qd̄ ²	frequently
sunt	s̄, s̄ ²	frequently
vester,	ur̄	45r, 11
vestra, etc.	urā, urās, urātis, urī, ur̄m	45r, 3, 14, 15; 59r, 4

Continental and universal syllabic abbreviations:

er:	ber	ḃ	39v, 15 (<u>gubernat1</u>); 41v, 11 (<u>tuber</u>); 43v, 26 (<u>libertabus</u>)
	ter	t̄, t̄	frequently
em:	dem	ḏ	frequently in <u>eodem</u>
	tem	t̄, t̄	frequently in <u>item</u>
en:	men	m̄	frequently
et:	bet	ḃ	frequently

¹These curious forms are apparently the result of a confusion of ui (i-subscript) and q. Cf. Lindsay, Pal. Lat., I (1922), 29.

²Once (60v, 23) for qua.

³The form is here written by error.

⁴See n. 3 supra.

	b;	once (45v, 14) in <u>libet</u>
is: bis	b̄	frequently, especially in <u>nobis</u> , <u>vobis</u>
	d̄	frequently
	ī	frequently
it: xit	$\frac{2}{x}, \bar{x}$	66v, 26; 67r, 1; 69r, 19
on: con	ē	62r, 20; 62v, 11
um: rum	ʀ	frequently
unt: -dunt	d̄	44v, 11 (<u>accedunt</u>)
	d̄ ²	59r, 7 (<u>recedunt</u>) ¹
us: bus	b; b; b̄; b̄;	frequently
	b, :	
	d̄	38v, 22 (<u>gradus</u>); 46v, 7, 8 (<u>mo-</u> <u>du</u>); 60v, 5 (<u>pudihabundus</u> --for <u>pudibundus</u>)
	i; i'	frequently
mus	m; m' m ₊	frequently
nus	n' n ₊	frequently
pus	p; p'	frequently
ur: -tur	t' t'	frequently

Abbreviations for nomina sacra:

Christus, etc.	Xp̄s, Xp̄i, Xp̄o, Xp̄m, Xp̄m	35v, 18; 36r, 5, 22, 19, 3
deus, etc.	d̄i, d̄ō	34r, 15, 14
dominus, etc.	dñe, dñō	70r, 8; 34r, 6
Hierusalem	hierusaī	36r, 23
Iesus, etc.	ih̄s, ih̄ū	35v, 18; 34r, 6
sanctus, etc.	sci, sc̄p, sc̄ae	35v, 17; 35v, 17; 34r, 15;
sanctitas	sc̄s, sc̄ō, sc̄is, sc̄itas ²	36r, 23; 35v, 11; 35r, 13; 41r, 5

There are the following errors resulting from mistaken abbreviations:

autem, haec:	39v, 17 <u>autem scena</u> for <u>haec scena</u> . 38v, 6; 39r, 26; 39v, 5, 13; 41r, 4 <u>haec</u> for <u>autem</u> .
item, inter:	65v, 18 <u>itemdum</u> for <u>interdum</u> .
per, pro:	66v, 4 <u>per valde</u> for <u>pro valde</u> ; 66v, 26 <u>perduxit</u> for <u>produxit</u> .

¹At 60r, 23 occurs the abbreviation habē (habent).

²The abbreviating stroke is occasionally omitted, as here in sancti, sanctae, and sanctitas.

post, per: 42r, 23 postpauca for perpauca; 34v, 26
post.cpias for percipias.
 propter, praeter: 65r, 13 propter illum proptereo for prae-
ter illum praetereo.
 tunc, tamen: 62v, 13; 67r, 18 tunc for tamen.
 -ur, et: 65v, 7 significatur for significat et.¹
 vero, vestro: 67r, 12.

3. Paris B.N. 7560

Paris B.N. 7560 (P), containing of the Ars of Boniface only the introductory letter, is a late ninth or early tenth² century MS in Caroline minuscule script. The letter (fol. 10) is followed by the complete Ars of Tatwin (fols. 11-32).

The only decoration of the Boniface portion is an outline initial D covering the space of three lines. The script is neatly and closely written in thirty-four long lines to the page. While an attempt has been made to observe word separation, monosyllables are almost always attached to the following word. As punctuation only the period is used. Ligatures are very few: ae in the old uncial and e-caudata forms, st, and et. Although uncial a is the most common, the half-uncial and the open forms of the letter are also found, and there is one use of the oc type; the letter d with the upright shaft is more common than round d; y, twice used, is dotted.

Most of the corrections involve a change of a single letter, which was either inserted above the line without marks (10r, 19, 21, 33), or without erasure in the line (10r, 6), or with erasure (10r, 11, 12). A letter or word was supplied by the corrector without marks (10v, 22, 27).

The following letter confusions are found:

1. Vowel confusions

a, o: a for o in apposui (by the corrector).

ae, e: ae for e in aeclesiasticis, aexaltantur, aethera, seriae.

¹Cf. p. 20, n. 3.

²It is dated tenth century by Thurot (op. cit., p. 8) and Manitius (op. cit., p. 459); ninth century by Fickermann (op. cit., p. 211); second half of the ninth by Lehmann (Szb. d. Bayr. Akad. d. Wiss. [1929], p. 19); late ninth or early tenth by Cobbs (op. cit., p. 31).

e for ae in defecate, grammatice, ingeniose, Romane, seculorum.

e, i: e for i in obtulerem, praelegens (corrected), pro-
perante.

o, u: o for u in scrupolosa.

u for o in mursu (corrected).

y, i: y for i in clyenti.

2. Consonant confusions

c, t: c for t in dissencientibus, periciae.

g, c: g for c in lugubratio (by the corrector).

3. Confusions in the use of single and double consonants

Single consonants are used for double in aeclesiasticis, difi-
cillimis, marsupium.

Double consonants are used for single in dissertissimis,
tullerint (by the corrector).

The following are the abbreviations in P found primarily
in Insular script or in Continental script under Insular influence:

est	÷	three times with <u>id</u>
quae	q:-	six times
qui	$\frac{i}{q}$	twice
sunt	sĕ	once
vel	f	thirteen times

Syllabic abbreviations found under Insular influence:

con	>	once
-----	---	------

Continental and universal abbreviations:

autem	auĕ	five times
est	ē	twice
esse	eē	six times
non	n̄	five times
omnia	omā	twice
per	p	nineteen times
post	p;	once
prae (pre)	p̄	six times
praeter	p̄t̄	once
pro	p̄	eight times
que	q;	thirteen times
quod	qđ	six times
sicut	siĕ	once
vel	uĕ	once

Syllabic abbreviations both Continental and universal:

en: men	m̄	nine times
---------	----	------------

er:	ter	t̄	twelve times
um:	rum	ʳ	seventeen times
ur:	tur	t̄	ten times
us:	bus	b;	twenty-two times
	ius	ī	seven times
	mus	m;	once
	nus	n;	three times

Abbreviations for nomina sacra:

apostoli	aplī	once
Christus, etc.	X̄ps, X̄pi, X̄po, X̄pm	six times
deus, etc.	dī, dō	twice
domino	dño	once
ecclesiae	ec̄leae	once
Iesus, etc.	ih̄s, ih̄u	twice
sanctus, etc.	scaē, scō, sc̄is	five times
spiritalis, etc.	sp̄italis, sp̄italibus	twice

4. Reichenau Fragments

Of the Karlsruhe Fragmenta Augiensia, No. 126 (A) consists of a single folio on which we have parts of twenty-seven lines of Boniface's dedicatory letter. A transcription of the fragment was published by A. Holder,¹ and the MS was used by Lehmann in editing the letter.² It is of the early ninth century and is written in Caroline minuscule script.³

The MS has a barely legible superscription of a later hand DE RE METRICA. The letters show considerable clubbing. The oc type of a is generally used, but there are also examples of the uncial and half-uncial types. The letter d is written both with the upright and rounded shaft. Tall e is generally used in ligature with c, n, m, s, and r. The ae ligature appears only in the e-caudata form. Other ligatures are ec, em, en, er, es, est,

¹Die Reichenauer Handschriften, II (Leipzig, 1914), 578.

²HV, XXVI (1931), 753 ff.

³For a discussion of the fragment and the problem of its relationship with Fragm. Aug. 127-31, written in Insular script, cf. Lehmann, Szb. d. Bayr. Akad. d. Wiss. (1929), pp. 15 f., and HV, XXVII (1932), 762.

et, li, re, ri, ro, and st. The period is the only mark of punctuation used.

The following are the abbreviations which appear:

est	÷	twice
Christum	Xp̄m	once
quod	qđ	once
per	p̄	once
	p	once

CHAPTER II

RELATION OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

Since L and N alone of the MSS contain portions of the Ars of Boniface, the relation between them must first be established. Errors common to both show that the MSS belong to the same tradition, but it is evident that they represent two classes. Frequent omissions which are found in N show that L could not be a copy of N, the earlier MS. Some of the errors of L and N can be traced to Boniface's sources, others may have been made by Boniface. Below are listed significant readings of the two MSS.¹

1. L and N agree in error

480, 1	aliud sensu] L ²	aut sensu L aut aliud sensu N
480, 3	quinta]	quina LN
480, 13	duae]	duo LN
483, 10	pelagus]	pylagus LN
484, 31	vox nar] ²	nox nas LN
485, 6	pertinentia] L ²	pertinentib; LN
485, 20	suber laser] ³	super laper LN
485, 23	ex his ir git pus fas ⁴ <minime declinantur>	ex his ir git pus far LN
485, 30	uber augur auctor. <X lit- tera terminata ut> coniux ⁵	uber augur auctor con- iux LN
489, 1	muscus] ⁶	mascus LN
489, 6	callum] ⁷ L ²	collum LN
490, 29	hunc laterem] ⁸	hoc latere LN

¹References are to Mai, op. cit.; the readings, however, are those which I have established for my text.

²Cf. Phocas, Keil, GL, V, 412, 4.

³Cf. ibid., 415, 15-16.

⁴Cf. ibid., 412, 6-7. ⁵Cf. ibid., 421, 26.

⁶Cf. Charisius, ibid., I, 32, 2.

⁷Cf. ibid., 32, 9. ⁸Cf. Phocas, ibid., V, 428, 18.

491, 15-16	hoc penus penoris] ¹	hic penus peneris LN
491, 20	cornus] ²	chorus LN
492, 4	Pentapolis]	pantapolis LN
494, 12	frequenti usu] L ²	frequentius LN
495, 4	habuerit] L ²	abuerit LN
498, 29-30	conposita simplicia] ³	simplicia conposita N simplicia est compo- sita L
530, 30	finitur]	finiuntur LN
531, 4	vicatim] ⁴	bigatim LN
531, 24	interdiu] ⁵	interdum LN
531, 32	indidem] ⁶	indentidem LN
533, 11	edepol eiuno] ⁷	est depul est iuno LN
534, 1-2	cotidio pro cotidie] ⁸	cotidie pro cotidia LN
534, 9	per pro perquam valde] ⁹	perpropere pro quam ualde LN
534, 12	<primus> pro in primis] ¹⁰	pro in primis LN
535, 7	communi] ¹¹	commone LN
536, 3	hastatus] ¹²	haustus L ² N hautus L
536, 24	eligans] L ²	eligens LN
536, 27	nectens] ¹³	nectans LN
536, 28	sententiam]	sentiam LN
537, 1	qua] ¹⁴	quae (q; N) LN
537, 21	Palaemon]	palameon LN

2. L is right where N is wrong

475, 6	definiuit L	definiunt N
476, 4	in eo genere ¹⁵ L	in quo genere N

¹Cf. Priscian, *ibid.*, III, 445, 12.

²Cf. *ibid.*, 445, 20.

³Cf. Donatus, *ibid.*, IV, 384, 7-8.

⁴Cf. Charisius, *ibid.*, I, 187, 16.

⁵Cf. *ibid.*, 187, 34.

⁶Cf. *ibid.*, 188, 5.

⁷Cf. *ibid.*, 198, 18.

⁸Cf. *ibid.*, 196, 7.

⁹Cf. *ibid.*, 211, 18.

¹⁰Cf. *ibid.*, 210, 19.

¹¹Cf. Donatus, *ibid.*, IV, 387, 32.

¹²Cf. Charisius, *ibid.*, I, 179, 31.

¹³Cf. *ibid.*, 224, 25.

¹⁴Cf. *ibid.*, 224, 26.

¹⁵Cf. Isidore, I. vii. 2.

476, 13	tangi L	tantique N
476, 20	dicit L	dicitur N
476, 21	dicit L	dicitur N
477, 1	fuerint L	fierint N
477, 20	sobolis L	solis N
478, 10	maius gaudium L	madium N
478, 31	dicamus L	ducamus N
479, 14	casui L	cui N
479, 20	Ioves L	oves N
482, 11	ambiguitas L	amitas N
482, 16	nauita L	nunita N
482, 29	sive er syllaba L	sive er sive s N
483, 10	uulguſ L	uulnuſ N
487, 2	anus L	ant N
487, 6	efferuntur L	offeruntur N
488, 31	nisu persequamur L	insuper sequamur N
489, 3 f.	memoria eligantia prosapia L	memoria prosapientia N
490, 20	item L	enim N
490, 20 f.	discernendi ſexuſ cauſa L	discernendi ſexuſ caſu N
491, 10	pedum git L	pedit git N
492, 20	iſte L	ego tu N
493, 20	dicuntur L	dicitur N
494, 11	nota pronomina L	nota pronominuſ N
495, 25 f.	item penta caſibuſ utentia L	ita penta caſuſ utentia N
495, 26	nominatiuſ L	nominatiuſ uocatiuſ N
496, 9	promiſſiuſ L	promiſſimuſ N
496, 10	quia L	quae N
496, 10	necduſ L	nec N
498, 15	recuſant L	accuſant N
499, 15	praesumo L	poſſimuſ N
531, 5	partim L	ſartim N
537, 20	quoniam quoniamquidem L	quoniam quandoquidem N
Omiſſionſ ¹ in N		
477, 20	cui	om. N

¹I do not include omissions intentionally made, as, e.g., p. 481, where N gives only the nominative and genitive of the nouns. These omissions are especially frequent in lists of words, in which cases we have for these the readings of L alone. The scribes of N employ various methods of abbreviating lists: the

478, 8	quod de muliere dictum non repperitur L	quod de muliere non repperitur N
478, 12	aut a quantitate L	aut quantitate N
478, 19 f.	et comparatium, ut senex senior; quaedam positium L	<u>om.</u> N
478, 23 f.	superlatium habentia ut L	superlatium ut N
478, 30	comparatium gradum L	comparatium N
483, 17	ex se mittunt feminina L	ex se feminina N
485, 4 f.	omnia quae figurantur L	omnia figurantur N
486, 23 ff.	et tertii ordinis esse di- noscentur, ut hic et haec et hoc ingens, caelebs, inops, concors L	<u>om.</u> N
486, 29 f.	a uerbis aut nominibus L	uerbis aut nominibus N
488, 10 f.	sic leuis suavis et cetera L	sic leuis suavis N
489, 5	quinti ut rabies L	quinti rabies N
489, 16 f.	tertia ut caelites L	ut caelites N
490, 21	ablatium pluralem L	ablatium N
490, 26 f.	ablatium singularem habet dumtaxat L	ablatium singularem dumtaxat N
493, 2 f.	mei tui uel mis tis L	ego tui tis N
496, 22 f.	adiciis enim 'uolo docere' aut 'scribere uolo' et impletur sensus L	<u>om.</u> N
496, 25	aut pronominiibus L	<u>om.</u> N
496, 29 f.	indicatiua plenum indican- tis sensum habet, ut lego; meditatiua L	<u>om.</u> N
497, 11	modo uel L	<u>om.</u> N
497, 12	laudo laudabo L	laudo N
498, 5 ff.	statim discernitur, nam si correpta fuerit imperatiuo modo et infinitiui L	<u>om.</u> N
498, 19	similiter sunt L	similiter N
498, 24	simplex, ut doco; composita ut deduco L	simplex composita ut deduco N

first words may be given and then the words et his similia added (cf. 483, 26 ff., where N has latro homo praeco carbo et his similia); a few words only may be chosen from the list (cf. 484, 2 ff., where N has ignis sanguis pulvis orbis mensis); there may be both omissions and a change in order from L (e.g., the monosyllables beginning 484, 30); the first words and the last one or several only may be given (cf. 485, 14 ff., where N has us syllaba terminata ut nemus tempus corpus. En syllaba ut numen gluten limen); or two lists may be grouped together (cf. 485, 17 ff., where N has: Al syllaba ut animal tribunal uectigar [uectigal L] torcular).

530, 29	er syllaba finita L	syllaba finita N
532, 30	age agedum L	agedum N
533, 15	per omnes gradus L	per omnes N
533, 30	quaedam pene antiquitate L	quaedam antiquitate N
536, 20 f.	uisus uisus L	uisus N

3. N is right where L is wrong

479, 3	magnanimi Iouis N	magnanimis Iouis L
482, 19	propria N	pro propria L
484, 22	praecedunt N	praecedent L
489, 21	trige N	trie L
496, 17	adicias N	adicies L
497, 18	tempus N	temporum L
531, 21	simulatque simul N	simul ad simul L
531, 25	aduerbia loci N	aduerbia locuti L
531, 31	ut extrorsus N	ad extrorsum L
532, 9	quia N	quae L
532, 13 f.	dicimus ruri N	domi ruri L
532, 30	ut heus N	ut tehus L
533, 14	inueniuntur N	inueuntur L
534, 8	properanter N	properantur L
535, 30	sunt N	sicut L
535, 32 f.	tantum praeteritum N	tempus praeteritum L
537, 19	enimvero N	vero L
537, 25	quoniam N	quando L
537, 30	quoniamquidem quandoquidem N	quandoquidem quandoquidem L

Omissions in L

477, 16 ff.	sicut dicimus de multis alium, de duobus alterum, ita et dicimus de multis primum, de duobus priorem N	sicut dicimus de multis primum de duobus priorem L
485, 25 f.	hic et haec custos, hic et haec sacerdos N	hic et haec sacerdos L
486, 18	omnis generis sunt N	om. L
493, 7	prima persona uocatiuo caret N	prima persona uocatiuo L
534, 6	serio pro uere N	pro fere L
534, 25	tempora participiorum sunt tria N	tempora participiorum tria L
536, 5	haec enim et similia N	haec et similia L

From the lists given above it is seen that L and N represent two branches of the tradition. The relation of NAP must be determined from the prefatory letter alone.¹

There is only one case of all three MSS agreeing in error:

58² visus] risus NAP(T)

Although A is but a small fragment, its close relation with P is indicated. In no case does A disagree with the readings of P; in one case it agrees with P alone in error:

89 socialis N soualis AP

Scanty though this evidence is, it is possible that P is a descendant of A. Since A is an older MS than P, there is no possibility of its being the descendant.³

Examples of the agreement in error of N and P are the following:

29	penuria]	penuriae P peniuriae N
50	depromissis]	depromissis NP(T)
53	disertissimis]	dissertissimis NP(T)
62	matre]	matrem NP
65	Prisciani]	prisciam NP
	Romani]	romam NP
88	serie]	seriae NP(T)
98	decurrunt]	decurrant NP
104	metrica]	metri NP
108	circuli]	circulis NP
124	saeculorum in saecula]	saeculorum saecula NP

That N and P represent two different branches is shown by the readings which follow:

1. N is right where P is wrong

13	confidentia N	confidentiam P
16	exaltantur N	aexaltantur P

¹A copy of T is not available to me. Lehmann's apparatus criticus (HV, XXVI, 756) includes readings of T from a recent collation, but, since there are no examples where T alone gives the right reading, it is impossible to establish its relation to the other MSS. I note (in parentheses) the readings of T wherever it agrees in error with one or more of the other MSS.

²References are to Lehmann's lineation, *ibid.*, 753-56.

³Miss Cobbs (*op. cit.*, pp. 44 ff.) gives evidence from the other (Insular) fragments of A to show almost conclusively that A is an ancestor of P.

26	marsuppiūm N	marsupium P(T)
27	obtulerim N	obtulerem P(T)
28	scrupulosa N	scrupulosa P
31	releuauit N	reuelauit P
35	difficillimis N	dificillimis P(T)
69	repperitur N	repperit P
74	haec N	haec P
76	congruere N	congrue P
89	socialis N	soualis P
108	extra N	circa P
	moenia N	mocnia P
115	uale N	uale uale P
2. P is right where N is wrong		
7	obrizi auri materia P	obrizi obrimate N
8	nostro P	<u>om.</u> N
11	carissime P	carissimi N
13	flagrantis P(T)	fratlantis N
19	tricationum P	tricationem N
20	perplexae P	perplexo N
22	odoramaenta P	adoramenta N
31	laboris sarcinam leuis P	labori sarcina inleuis N
40	curauī P	curari N
47	moderni usus P	moderus usus N
	refragans P	refragans N
48	percipias P	post.cipias N
63	inlectus P	inlatus N
66	focae P	foci N
74	talīa P	taba N
77 f.	sensu feminina, quaedam e contrario specie feminina uirtute masculina P	<u>om.</u> N
79	feminina P	femina N
	uertentia P	uerentia N
80	eo loquidius P	eloquidius N
81	peritia P	perecia N
87	continentem P	continentem et N
89	scemate P	samate N
94	remigio tranent P	remegia trahent N
	heroici P	heroci N
97	legis P	egis N

98	supradictam P	supradictum N
101	penetralibus P	penetrabilibus N
104	historiis aeternorum P	istoriis externorum N
106	apostoli P	apostolorum N
108	dirigas P	dirigam N
116	perenniter P	peremiter N
122	milibus P	minibus N

The relation of the MSS from the evidence of the preceding discussion can be shown by the following stemma:



Since the script of the original was Anglo-Saxon, certain Insular spelling habits and confusions are to be expected in the MSS. The following are examples which are found both in L and in N:

1. Two consonants for one

482, 26 f.	Terentius	terrentius LN
499, 15 f.	promississe	promississe LN

2. One consonant for two

489, 32	bacchanalia]	bachanalia LN
533, 6	dimissui]	dimisui LN
534, 2	examussim]	exmausim L examasim N

3. Letter confusions

p, s:	p for s	485, 20	laser]	laper LN
r, s:	r for s	485, 22	fas]	far LN
	s for r	484, 31	nar]	nas LN

Other confusions which point to an Insular archetype are found in only one of the two MSS. The readings of the other MS, where known, are also given:

1. Letter confusions

n, r:	n for r	Ciceronem]	cicenonem N
	r for n	comparantur] N	corparantur L
o, ci:	o for ci	mancipantur] L	manopantur N
		parricida] L	parrioda N
		sciamus] L	soamus N
		scis] L	sos N
p, s:	p for si	siler iter]	pleriter L
	s for p	baptisma] N	bastisma L
		partim] L	sartim N
r, s:	r for s	aes] L	aer N
		sedeo]	redeo N
	r for si	positionis]	portionis L
	s for r	cor] N	cos L

2. Abbreviation confusions

<u>ante</u> (a ⁿ) for <u>an</u>	an praescribo]	ante praescribo N
<u>aut</u> (ā) for <u>ut</u> (ū)	three times N	
<u>autem</u> (h̄) for <u>haec</u> (h ⁻)	once L	
<u>haec</u> for <u>autem</u>	five times N	
<u>con</u> for <u>cum</u> (c̄)	nine times L	
<u>h</u> for <u>hac</u> (h ⁻)	hac obice] hobice N	
<u>quae</u> for <u>quia</u> (q̄)	twice L, once N	
<u>quod</u> for <u>quia</u>	once L	
<u>quando</u> (q̄n) for <u>quoniam</u> (q̄n)	twice L, once N	
<u>sicut</u> for <u>sunt</u> (s ^t)	once L	

Similarly, various confusions in N and P point to the script of x as Insular:

1. Two consonants for one

disertissimis]	dissertissimis NP(T)
tulerint] P	tullerint NP ²

2. One consonant for 'two'¹

difficillimis] N	dificillimis P(T)
marsuppium] N	marsupium P(T)

3. Letter confusions

a, u:	a for u	scrutatu] P	scrutata N
	u for a	supradictam] P	supradictum N

4. Abbreviation confusions²

post for per (p̄) percipias P postcpias N (praecipias T)

A record of a Würzburg MS, now lost, which contained the Ars Bonifatii has been reported by E. A. Lowe. It appears as item 31 in an eighth century list of books in MS Laud. Misc. 126 (fol. 260r) thus: grammatica sancti augustini et sancti bonifati. "The presumption is," as Lowe states, "that the MS in our list contained the same group of works as the Palatinus. The ancient Würzburg librarian thought it sufficient to mention the first and last authors."³

Friendly relations obtained between Fulda and Würzburg. Moreover, Boniface had placed his compatriot and follower, Burchard, in charge of the bishopric at Würzburg. It was therefore to be expected that a copy of the Ars Bonifatii should come to the library at Würzburg. Since we have preserved in a Würzburg MS the acrostic poem of Boniface, it seems altogether probable that this may derive from a lost MS which contained poem, prefatory letter, and grammar of Boniface, and that this lost MS and x are identical.

We can therefore assume that Boniface took a copy of the Ars from England to Fulda, where it was added to a corpus which contained the grammatical treatises of Augustine and others whence

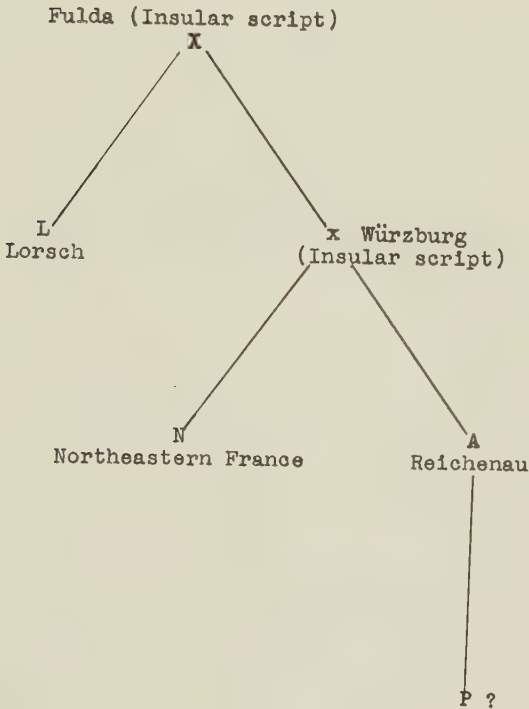
¹In T alone are three further examples: fecise, gramaticorum, remisione.

²At line 90 haec occurs in T for autem.

³Op. cit., p. 9.

copies reached the closely connected monasteries at Lorsch and Würzburg, and that from one of these German centers other copies reached Northeastern France¹ and Reichenau.²

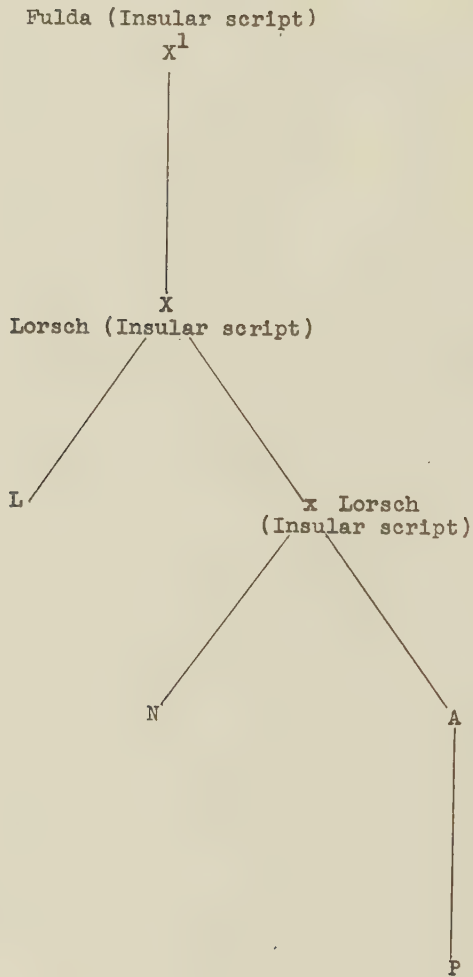
Under this theory the stemma by places is:



¹Lehmann, Szb. d. Bayr. Akad. d. Wiss. (1929), p. 19, gives this as the provenance of N.

²This is also the theory of C. H. Beeson, Miscellanea Francesco Ehrle, I, 70, and S. Cobbs, op. cit., p. 56.

It is also possible that Lorsch was the center of distribution, thus:



CHAPTER III

SOURCES

In his introductory letter Boniface explains at some length to Sigiberhtus the purpose of his grammar and the difficulties he encountered. Feeling himself unequipped for so formidable a task, he makes it clear that his grammar is merely a compilation from other sources--"passim dispersa."¹ Frequent expressions: "optima quaeque et necessariora . . . coacervata et circumcisa,"² "utillimas quasque,"³ "necessariores regulas"⁴ show how zealously Boniface strove to produce a work which would be clear, compact, and serviceable in schools. The result is a grammar which shows intelligent arrangement, clarity of expression, and, since all that Boniface did not consider indispensable was eliminated, a comprehensible book for the beginner, for whom the various classes of nouns and verbs are given in simple tabulated form, with copious lists of examples for each class.

In so eclectic a compilation, a study of Boniface's sources yields much of interest, and his text is clearly of value for determining the readings of the various grammarians, notably Charisius. Mai, in preparing his edition, noted Charisius and Diomedes as two of the sources.⁵ He believed also that he saw in one passage a resemblance to Consentius.⁶ The source there, however, is not Consentius but Donatus.⁷

The first analysis of the grammar and study of the sources was made by Bursian, who found close correspondence between Boniface and Donatus, Charisius, Isidore, Sergius, Diomedes, and

¹Cf. HV, XXVI, 753-56, l. 22.

²Ibid., ll. 25 f.

³Ibid., l. 39.

⁴Ibid., l. 40.

⁵Cf. Mai, op. cit., pp. 513, 527, 528, 531, 536, 541, 542.

⁶Ibid., p. 527.

⁷Cf. Keil, IV, 383, 18-19.

Probus.¹ The study was not an exhaustive one, however, and Bursian failed to locate several important sources. Roger gives Donatus and Charisius as the chief sources, follows Bursian in naming Isidore, Sergius, Diomedes, and Probus, and adds Audax.² These are all named, too, by Manitius, who indicates some of the passages in Boniface which can be attributed to Audax.³

Boniface himself in his grammar states his dependence upon earlier authorities and mentions the following by name: Donatus (five times),⁴ Priscian,⁵ Palaemon (after Charisius),⁶ and Plinius Secundus (after Audax).⁷ In the letter happily he names a greater group of sources, as follows: Priscian, Donatus, Probus, Audax, Velius Longus, Romanus, Flavianus (i.e., Charisius), Eutyches, Victorinus, Phocas, Asper, Pompeius.⁸ Of this group Boniface knew Romanus only through Charisius. The list of grammarians was no doubt expanded for display purposes, for I can find no passages in Boniface borrowed from the extant writings of either Velius Longus, Eutyches, Victorinus, or Pompeius. The grammarians whom Boniface used without giving them the credit of mention are: Diomedes, Virgilius Maro, Isidore, Aldhelm, Servius, Sergius, and Cassiodorus.

My own investigations have produced the following list of sources: Donatus, Servius, Sergius, Cassiodorus, Charisius, Diomedes, Phocas, Audax, Isidore, Virgilius Maro,⁹ Aldhelm, Asper, Priscian, and Probus. The frequent cases where the text of Boniface follows one or another of the MSS of the sources rather than the established texts indicate that the MSS which Boniface used were mixed or had variant readings. Many cases of agreement with

¹"Die Grammatik des Winfried-Bonifacius," Sitzungsberichte der königlichen bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-philologische Classe (Munich, 1873), 457-60.

²L'Enseignement des lettres classiques d'Ausone à Alcuin (Paris, 1905), p. 335.

³Op. cit., p. 149.

⁴Mal. op. cit., 475, 6; 475, 9; 492, 6; 533, 24; 537, 21.

⁵Ibid., 502, 12.

⁶Ibid., 537, 21; cf. Charisius, Keil, I, 225, 5.

⁷Mal. op. cit., 546, 25; cf. Audax, Keil, VII, 355, 20.

⁸Hv. XXVI, 753-56, ll. 65 f.

⁹Fickermann (Neues Archiv, L, 213, n. 1) has already detected Boniface's use of Virgilius Maro.

the inferior MSS designated by Keil⁵ show that these MSS have considerable value.

An analysis of the contributions of each source follows.

1. Donatus

Boniface patterned his grammar after Donatus, to whom he owes much for structure, order, and succinctness of definitions. Except for short definitions, however, he rarely follows Donatus literally; rather, he is more inclined to change the wording or order of Donatus, to reject his examples or to add others of his own, and to use him merely as a framework for the borrowings from other grammarians. Boniface used chiefly the Ars grammatica maior of Donatus, but there are a few examples to show that he was also familiar with the Ars minor. Besides acknowledging indebtedness to him in the dedicatory letter, Boniface mentions Donatus five times in the grammar.¹

The parallel passages listed below show the use of Donatus throughout the whole work. Some of the longer ones which follow Donatus closely in style or content and which are without MSS variations I leave unquoted.

Boniface 475, 6 ²	Cf. Donatus 372, 25
deinde Donatus octo ddefinivit	Partes orationis sunt octo
Boniface 475, 8	Donatus 372, 28-29
eodem testante Donato, multi plures, multi pauciores partes orationis putabant	multi plures, multi pauciores partes orationis putant
Boniface 475, 11-13	Donatus 372, 25-26
Partes orationis sunt octo: nomen, pronomen, verbum, adverbium, participium, coniunctio, praepositio, interiectio.	Partes orationis sunt octo, nomen pronomen verbum adverbium participium coniunctio praepositio interiectio.
Boniface 475, 15-19	Donatus 373, 2-4

¹475, 6; 475, 9; 492, 6; 533, 24; 537, 21.

²The references here, as well as those above, are to Mai's edition; for the remaining lines of the text not included in Mai, approximately 150 in number, the enumeration is my own. References in the second column are to Keil, GL, IV. By the abbreviation "Cf." I indicate that insufficient evidence or subsidiary sources make an exact statement impossible.

Nomen est pars orationis cum casu rem corporalem aut incorporalem proprie communiterve significans, proprie, ut Roma, Tiberis, Sion; communiter, ut urbs, flumen, mons. Nomini accidunt sex: qualitas, comparatio, genus, numerus, figura, casus.

Boniface 475, 20-21

Qualitas nominum est qua intellegitur utrum proprium nomen sit an appellativum.

Boniface 476, 31--477, 1

quae a patribus et a matribus avisque descendunt, ut Pelides, Atrides. Ex his quae Graeca sunt, sive masculina fuerint sive feminina, Graeca regula melius proferuntur.

Boniface 478, 4-6

positivus, comparativus, superlativus; positivus, ut sapiens; comparativus, ut sapientior; superlativus, ut sapientissimus

Boniface 478, 16--479, 1

25. Extra hanc formam sunt quae defectiva esse certum est, quae primam syllabam, quam in positivo gradu habuerunt, in comparativo perdiderunt, ut bonus melior optimus, malus peior pessimus, magnus maior maximus.

Boniface 479, 5-20

13. Comparativus gradus casui servit ablativo utriusque numeri

17. Hector fortissimus Troianorum

19. nulli comparatus (comparatur L)

Boniface 479, 28-32

Because he states that he will discuss the subject elsewhere, Boniface condenses the next passage from Donatus:

Nomen est pars orationis cum casu corpus aut rem proprie communiterve significans, proprie, ut Roma Tiberis, communiter, ut urbs flumen. nomini accidunt sex, qualitas comparatio genus numerus figura casus.

Donatus 373, 7-8

Qualitas nominum bipertita est. aut enim propria sunt nomina aut appellativa.

Cf. Donatus 373, 23-25

haec et ab avis et a matribus saepe fiunt. in his quae Graeca sunt, sive masculina fuerint sive feminina, Graecam magis servabimus regulam.

Donatus 374, 15-16

positivus comparativus superlativus: positivus, ut fortis, comparativus, ut fortior, superlativus, ut fortissimus

Donatus 374, 18-30

24. extra quam formam sunt bonus et malus: dicimus enim bonus melior optimus, malus peior pessimus (extra hanc formam P)

Cf. Donatus 374, 30--375, 11

4. comparativus gradus ablativo casui adiungitur utriusque numeri (casui servit uel adiungitur L)

9. Hector fortissimus Troianorum fuit

10. nulli comparatur

Donatus 375, 24-29

Boniface 480, 5-12

5. numeri nominum sunt duo: singularis, ut hic sapiens; pluralis, ut hii sapientes. Sunt etiam numero communia

7. Sunt semper singularia, ut sanguis, vinum

Boniface 480, 13-24

18. ex pluribus

19. Conposita autem nomina ex duobus nominativis ex utraque per omnes casus declinari possunt, ut miles Romanus, rethor urbanus; quae vero ex nominativo et ex quolibet casu componuntur ea parte tantum declinari possunt

5. nominativi casus, ut tribunus militum, praefectus equitum.
(8 ea] ex L ex ea N)

Boniface 492, 13-15

Qualitas pronominum bipertita esse dinoscitur, aut enim finita sunt, aut infinita, aut minus quam finita

The next sentence may come from the Ars minor of Donatus:

Boniface 492, 19-20

Genera pronominum sunt eadem fere quae nominum

Boniface 492, 21

Donatus 376, 22-32

22. Numeri sunt duo, singularis et pluralis: singularis, ut hic sapiens, pluralis, ut hii sapientes. est et dualis numerus, qui singulariter enuntiari non potest, ut hi ambo, hi duo. sunt etiam nomina numero communia (est et dualis duo om. L)

25. sunt semper singularia generis masculini, ut pulvis sanguis semper singularia generis feminini, ut semper singularia generis neutri, ut pus virus aurum argentum oleum ferrum triticum et fere (ut plumbum pus uirus aurum oleum uinum ferrum et fere L)

Donatus 377, 3-13

7. de conpluribus (ex pluribus Sp)

8. in declinatione conpositorum nominum animadvertere debemus ea quae ex duobus nominativis conposita fuerint

5. ex utraque parte per omnes casus declinari, ut eques Romanus, praetor urbanus; quae ex nominativo et quolibet alio casu conposita fuerint ea parte declinari tantum, qua fuerit nominativus casus, ut praefectus equitum, senatus consultum.
(5 ex utraque parte om. Sp
8 et ex quolibet LP 10-11 fuerit nominatiuus casus Ps fuerit nominatiuus L fuerunt nominatiui casus S)

Cf. Donatus 379, 26-27

Qualitas pronominum bipertita est. aut enim finita sunt pronomina aut infinita

Cf. Donatus 357, 7-8

Genera pronominum quae sunt? Eadem fere quae et nominum

Cf. Donatus 380, 11-12

commune, ut qualis talis;
lis; trium generum, ut ego,
tu

Boniface 492, 24-26

Est quidem et communis
. . . et sui sibi se a
se.

Boniface 494, 6-11

- Sunt quaedam quae nec
personam nec locum nec
tempus significant, ut
cuius cuia cuium. Sunt
5. rem absentem significantia,
ut is ea id. Sunt magis
demonstrativa, quae non
per casus declinantur, ut
eccum eccam, ellum ellam,
 10. cuius cuia cuium, cuiatis,
nostratis

Boniface 497, 6--498, 3

21. interdum correptam
interdum productam

23. e correptam vel i
productam habet

Boniface 498, 10-22

11. commune, deponens

Boniface 498, 22-31

- Numeri verbis accidunt
duo: singularis, ut scribo;
pluralis, ut scribimus.
Figurae verborum sunt
5. duae: simplex, ut duco;
composita, ut deduco.
Quattuorque modis verba
conponuntur, ut reliquae
partes orationis: ex duo-
 10. bus integris, ut depono,
obduco, describo; ex duo-
bus corruptis, ut officio,
sustineo; ex integro et
corrupto, ut expleo, de-
 15. fringo; ex corrupto et in-
tegro, ut suffero, alligo.

commune, ut qualis talis;
trium generum, ut ego tu

Cf. Donatus 380, 33

sui sibi se a se: haec
enim numeri sunt communis.

Donatus 380, 4-9

- alia ad aliquid infinita
[quae nec personam nec locum
nec tempus designant], ut
cuius cuia cuium alia
5. relativa, quae rem absentem
significant, ut is ea id;
sunt alia magis demonstrativa,
ut eccum eccam ellum ellam.
(2 quae designant om.
LP 8 illum illam S ellum
ellam s ellam om. LP)

Donatus 382, 10-34

21. interdum correptam
interdum productam
(interdum correptum [corr.
-am] interdum productum [corr.
-am] S interdum productam
[-um P] interdum correptam
[-um P] LP)

23. e correptam vel i
productam habet
(e correptum [corr. -am S]
vel i productum [corr. -am S]
habet SP e correptam habet
vel i productam L)

Donatus 383, 1-13

2. deponentia, communia
(communia deponentia SP)

Donatus 384, 1-9

- Numeri verbis accidunt
duo, singularis et pluralis:
singularis, ut lego, pluralis,
ut legimus; item secundum
5. quosdam dualis, ut legere.
Figurae verborum duae
sunt, simplex et composita.
aut enim simplicia sunt verba,
ut scribo, aut composita, ut
 10. describo. conponuntur autem
verba quattuor modis, sicut
ceterae partes orationis: ex
duobus corruptis, ut officio;
ex duobus integris, ut obduco;
 15. ex corrupto et integro, ut
alligo; ex integro et corrup-

Quaedam verba composita simplicia fieri possunt, ut dedico, distraho, de-

20. scribo; quaedam non possunt, ut compleo, suscipio.¹

(17 composita simplicia L²
simplicia composita N
simplicia est composita L)

Boniface. 499, 11-13

Personae verborum sunt tres: prima, quae dicit, ut doceo; secunda, cui dicitur, ut doces; tertia,

5. de qua dicitur, ut docet.

Boniface 527, 5-13

6. ut cedo, have, faxo, infit, salve, inquit, inquam, quaeso, aio (aue L)

10. lavo (lavo L)

Boniface 528, 11-12

comparandi, ut magis vel tam. Sunt adverbia infinita, ut ubi, quando; sunt finita, ut hic, modo.

The next, one of the longest excerpts from Donatus, holds rather more closely than most to the text. There are, however, some variations:

Boniface 530, 10-27

14. a nomine derivata

18. aut in im, ut gradatim

19. aut in us, ut funditus. Adverbia in e exeuntia producantur

21. comparativi regulam

to, ut defringo. sunt verba composita quae simplicia fieri possunt, ut repono distraho; sunt quae non possunt, ut suspicio compleo.

20. ho; sunt quae non possunt, ut suspicio compleo. (2 singularis et pluralis om. L 7 simplex et composita om. LP 11 sicut] ut LP 21 suscipio LS)

Cf. Donatus 384, 17-18

Personae verbis accidunt tres, prima secunda tertia. prima est quae dicit, lego,

secunda cui dicitur, legis, 5. tertia de qua dicitur, legit. (1 personae verborum S 4 secunda quae dicit S secunda cui dicitur s 5 tertia quae dicit S tertia de qua dicitur s)

Donatus 383, 16-23

16. ut cedo ave faxo sis amabo infit inquam quaeso aio (ut cedo aue faxo amabo sis infit inquit inquam queso salve aio L ut cedo have faxo fit infit inquam quaeso aio P)

19. lavo (lavo LP lavo Ss)

Donatus 386, 17-18

comparandi, ut magis vel tam. sunt item adverbia infinita, ut ubi quando; sunt finita, ut hic modo.

Donatus 385, 14-27

17. a nomine venientia

20. aut in m, ut strictim (strictim] paulatim S)

21. aut in s, ut funditus. adverbia quae in e exeunt produci debent

22. comparationis regulam

¹Boniface makes use of the last part of this passage again (527, 14-15): "sunt composita quae simplicia fieri non possunt, ut suscipio, compleo."

22. quae faciunt
23. a nomine verboque

24. facile difficile,
quae adverbia
26. ut 'torvum clamat'

23. faciunt enim
24. a nomine verbove
(a nomine et verbo L)

25. facile et difficile,
quae ut adverbia

26. ut est 'torvum clamat'

The passage which immediately follows the one above is
freely adapted:

Boniface 530, 27--531, 3

- Adverbia in e produc-
tam exeuntia ab eo nomine
veniunt quod genetivo casu
i littera fuerit terminatum,
5. ut huius pulchri pulchre.
Er syllaba finita ab eo
nomine veniunt quod gene-
tivo tis syllaba finitur,
ut fortis fortiter. Multa
10. contra hanc regulam usur-
pata inveniuntur. Quaedam
enim in dativo casu perma-
nentia adverbia similiter
faciunt, ut continuo, cito,
15. sedulo; quaedam e contra-
rio, ut huius duri non
dure, sed duriter.

Boniface 533, 12-23

12. In adverbis quo-
que comparationis gradus
sunt tres: positivus, ut
pulchre

Boniface 533, 23-29

- Sunt secundum Donatum
multae dictiones dubiae
inter adverbium et nomen
et pronomen et verbum et
5. participium et coniunctio-
nem et praepositionem
interiectionemque, ut fal-
so, quippe, pone, profecto,
quando, propter, heu. Ho-
10. rum quaedam accentu dis-
cernimus, quaedam sensu.

Donatus 385, 27--386, 6

- ergo adverbia, quae in e
productam exeunt, ab eo nomine
veniunt, quod dativo casu o
littera terminatur, ut huic
5. docto docte quae in r
exeunt, ab eo nomine veniunt,
quod dativo casu i littera
terminatur, ut huic agili
agiliter. contra quam regu-
10. lam multa saepius usurpavit
auctoritas. nam quaedam, ut
diximus, et in dativo casu
[in o] permanent et adverbia
[similiter] faciunt, ut falso
15. sedulo; quaedam [multa] con-
tra faciunt, ut huic duro non
dure, sed duriter.
(13 in o om. LP 14 simili-
ter om. LP 15 multa om. L)

Donatus 386, 25--387, 2

25. Comparatio accidit
adverbio, quia hic quoque com-
parationis gradus sunt tres,
positivus comparativus super-
lativus: positivus, ut docte
.
.
.
(positivus comparativus super-
lativus om. L)

Donatus 387, 3-9

- Sunt multae dictiones du-
biae inter adverbium et nomen,
ut falso; inter adverbium et
pronomen, ut qui; inter adver-
5. bium et verbum, ut pone; inter
adverbium et participium, ut
profecto; inter adverbium et
coniunctionem, ut quando; in-
ter adverbium et praepositio-
10. nem, ut propter; inter adver-
bium et interiectionem, ut
heu. horum quaedam accentu
discernimus, quaedam sensu.
(1 dubiae inter adverbium et
nomen et pronomen et verbum
et participium et coniunctio-

Boniface 534, 14--535, 9
19. significatio, tempus

Boniface 535, 9-12

5. Numerus participiis accidit uterque, singularis, ut hic docens; pluralis, ut hii docentes. Figura participiorum duplex est, simplex, ut scribens; composita, ut describens. (describens LN)

Boniface 535, 23-30

Boniface 536, 6-11

Boniface 536, 11-15

11. quae participia videntur

Boniface 536, 15-23

17. quae casibus et temporibus et comparatione discernuntur

Boniface 542, 21-27

Boniface 543, 4

Praepositionibus accidunt tantum casus

Boniface 543, 29--544, 3

5. In et sub, cum adversum vel ante significant, accusativo casui serviunt, ut "ibat in Euryalum" et "sub ipsum Arcturum" pro ante. Item accusativi sunt [indicant] cum quemlibet ad locum ire, isse vel itum ire significant;
10. ablativi <cum> quemlibet in loco esse, fuisse, futurum esse denuntiant, ut puta 'quo is?' 'in urbem'; 'ubi es?' 'in urbe'.

Donatus 387, 17--388, 2

21. tempus significatio (significatio tempus LSP)

Donatus 388, 8-11

5. numerus participiis accidit uterque, singularis et pluralis: singularis, ut hic legens, pluralis, ut hi legentes. figura item participiorum duplex est. aut enim simplicia sunt participia, ut scribens, aut composita, ut describens. (2 singularis et pluralis om. L 9 describens S)

Donatus 388, 2-7

Cf. Donatus 388, 19-20

Donatus 388, 13-16

14. quae, cum participia videantur (quae participia videntur S)

Cf. Donatus 388, 20-25

21. quae tamen et in casibus discrepant et de temporibus dinoscuntur (dinoscuntur et comparata mutantur P)

Donatus 389, 18-24

Cf. Donatus 390, 1

Praepositioni accidit casus tantum

Donatus 390, 24-28

5. in et sub tunc accusativi casus sunt, cum ad locum vel nos vel quoslibet ire isse ituros esse significamus;
10. tunc ablativi, cum vel nos vel quoslibet in loco esse fuisse futuros esse significamus. cuius rei exempla sunt haec: in accusativi casus, 'itur in antiquam silvam'; in ablativi casus, 'stans celsa in puppi'. (1 tunc praepositiones accusativi casus sunt, cum adversum vel ante significant, ut 'ibat in Euryalum' et 'sub ipsum Arcturum' pro ante; tunc ablativi casus, cum uim

recte retinent nec pro accusatiuis praepositionibus ponuntur. item accusatiui casus sunt, cum ad locum uel nos uel quoslibet ire isse ituros esse significamus. cuius s)

Boniface C 5

Item usque praepositionem esse multi denegant, quia praepositione semper indiget, utrique casui seruiens, regente adiunctae praepositionis qualitate, ut usque ad et usque ab.

Cf. Donatus 390, 15-17

usque praepositio plurimis non videtur, quia sine aliqua praepositione proferri recte non potest.

Boniface C 6, 7

Item clam et post et ante et circum adiunctum utrique casui inuenimus. Nam praepositiones utuntur vi proprio cum praeponuntur, subiectae vero et significatione [et vi nominis]¹ et lege propria carent, et quam diu sine casibus enuntiantur aduerbia faciunt.

Cf. Donatus 390, 22-23; 391, 15-20

clam praepositio casibus seruit ambobus item post et ante et circum utriusque casus inuenimus. sed scire nos convenit praepositiones ius suum tunc retinere, cum praeponuntur, subpositas vero et significationem suam et vim nominis et legem propriam non habere. separatae praepositiones separatis praepositionibus non cohaerent. et aduerbia faciunt, si quando illas non subsequitur casus.

Boniface C 10

Item adfirmant quidam figuram et ordinem praepositionibus accidere: figuram, quia sunt praepositiones simplices, ut ab; compositae absque; ordinem, quia sunt praepositivae, ut sine, subiectae, ut tenus.

Donatus 391, 20-23

sunt qui putant accidere praepositioni et figuram et ordinem: figuram, quia sunt praepositiones simplices, ut abs; compositae, ut absque; ordinem, quia sunt praepositivae praepositiones, ut sine, sunt subiunctivae, ut tenus.

Besides the passages listed above, Donatus supplied Boniface throughout the whole grammar with short phrases or suitable examples, as:

Boniface 476, 17

origine tamen carentia

Donatus 373, 17

quorum origo non cernitur

Boniface 476, 18

macula

Donatus 373, 17

macula

Boniface 476, 19

Donatus 373, 18

¹Mutilation of the MS makes the readings of N, thus enclosed, difficult.

Themisto	Themisto
Boniface 476, 25	Donatus 373, 21
Agamemnon	Agamemno (Agamemnon P)
Boniface 476, 28	Donatus 373, 22
acies, aries	acies aries
Boniface 476, 30	Donatus 373, 22
solum	om. Keil (solum P)
Boniface 477, 31	Donatus 374, 13-14
comedo, palpo	comedo, palpo
speculator	speculator
Boniface 496, 3	Donatus 381, 15
aut neutrum significans	aut neutrum significans
Boniface C 1	Donatus 366, 5
in adulterum	in adulterum

2. Servius¹

Servius, a commentator on Donatus, furnished Boniface with a few examples for the section on nouns which do not appear in Donatus:

Boniface 477, 11	Cf. Servius 430, 15-16
doctus felix, niger	doctus niger felix
Boniface 480, 24	Servius 433, 7
tribunus militum	tribunus militum
Boniface 487, 25	Cf. Servius 409, 12
Mercurius o Mercuri	Mercurius o Mercuri

3. Sergius²

The grammatical work of Sergius, another of the commentators on Donatus, may possibly have been used by Boniface. Like Servius, he also includes (497, 2) "Mercurius o Mercuri" as an illustration of the vocative case. The sole example of exact correspondence between Boniface and Sergius alone illustrates the use of the ablative case with comparatives:

Boniface 479, 15	Sergius 492, 11
fortior illo	fortior illo

¹Keil, IV, 405-20, 428-43.

²Keil, IV, 486-518, 534-62.

4. Cassiodorus¹

Still another commentary on Donatus, falsely attributed by Garet² to Cassiodorus, is one of Boniface's sources for the noun.

Boniface 476, 30

terra, humus, tellus,
solum

Cassiodorus 1222B

humus, tellus, solum,
terra

Cf. Isidore I. vii. 14

terra, humus, tellus

Cf. Donatus IV. 373, 22

terra, humus

Boniface 477, 2-5

aut per des exeunt,
aut per ius, aut per on,
ut Atrides, Atrius, Atrion.
Sed on terminata Latini
non recipiunt. Feminina
autem aut per is exeunt,
aut per ias, aut per ne,
ut Atris, Atrias, Atrine.

Cassiodorus 1222B

exeunt enim aut per des,
aut per ius, aut per on, ut
Atrides, Atrius, Atrion; sed
in on terminata apud Latinos
usum non habent. Feminina
quoque tres formas habent;
exeunt enim aut per eis, aut
per ias, aut per ne, ut Atreis,
Atrias, Atrine

Cf. Servius IV. 430, 7-12

aut in des exeunt, ut
Atrides, aut in ius, ut Atre-
ius, aut in on, ut Atrion
. . . . quae autem in on exe-
unt in Latinum sermonem non
transeunt. feminina autem
aut in is exeunt, ut Atreis;
aut in ias, ut Atrias; aut
in ne, ut Atrine.

Boniface 477, 7-10

mediae significationis,
quae ab aliis epitheta di-
cuntur, ut magnus, fortis;
quibus nisi adiciatur aut
vir, aut exercitus, aut
aliquid huius modi semi-
plena pendere dinoscuntur.

Cassiodorus 1222C

mediae significationis
quae aliis adiecta nominibus
alii epitheta esse voluerunt,
ut magnus, fortis; quibus ni-
si adiungamus aut vir, aut
exercitus, plena esse non
possunt.

Boniface 477, 15-17

numeri, ut unus, duo
. . . . ordinis, ut primus,

Cassiodorus 1222C

numeri, ut unus, duo
. . . . ordinis, ut primus,

¹ Migne, Patrologiae Latinae, LXX, cols. 1219-40.

² J. Garet, Cassiodorii opera omnia, I (Venice, 1729), 561-73 = Migne, op. cit.

secundus. Sed sicut dicimus de multis alium, de duobus alterum, ita et dicimus de multis primum, de duobus priorem.

secundus. Sed constat quemadmodum dicimus de multis alium, de duobus alterum: ita dicimus de multis primum, de duobus priorem.

Cf. Donatus IV. 374, 6-8

numeri, ut unus duo; alia ordinis, ut primus secundus: sed primus de multis, de duobus prior dicitur. sicut de duobus alterum dicimus, de multis alium.

Boniface 477, 18-20

nam soror non dicitur nisi cui frater aut soror est, nec pater nisi cui sobolis est.

Cassiodorus 1222D

non enim dicitur soror, cui nullus est frater; nec frater, cui soror nulla est.

Cf. Servius IV. 430, 21

non enim patrem possumus dicere, nisi filium habeat

Boniface 477, 20-22

ad aliquid dicta, aliter quodam modo se habentia, ut dies nox; lumen, tenebrae; dexter, sinister

Cassiodorus 1222D

ad aliquid dicta qualiter se habentia, ut dies, lumen, nox, tenebrae, nigrum, album dexter sinister

Cf. Donatus IV. 374, 9-10

ad aliquid qualiter se habentia, ut dexter sinister.

Boniface 477, 28-29

similia participiis, ut sapiens, potens, demens.

Cassiodorus 1223B

participiis similia, ut sapiens, potens, demens.

Cf. Donatus IV. 374, 12-13

participiis similia, ut demens sapiens potens.

Boniface 478, 6-11

Comparativus gradus in or desinens semper generis est communis, excepto uno, senior, quod de muliere dictum non repperitur. In us autem desinens semper generis est neutri, ut maius gaudium, pulchrius templum, doctius mancipium.

Cassiodorus 1224A

Comparativus vero duas formulas tantum habet, aut enim in ior exit, ut doctior, melior, et genus facit commune, excepto uno senior, non enim senior mulier dici potest; aut in ius, ut doctius, melius; et est comparativus gradus generis neutri, ut doctius mancipium, melius templum.

Cf. Servius IV. 430, 35--431, 1

Sed comparativus gradus generis est semper communis, excepto nomine, quod est senior: hoc enim, ut Probus di-

5. cit,¹ tantum generis masculini est.
(3 nomine] uno ₪)

Boniface 478, 11-16

Comparantur autem nomina appellativa quae a qualitate aut a quantitate originem trahunt. Quae in tres divisiones partiuntur: in animum, ut sapiens, honestus; in corpus, ut niger, pulcher; extrinsecus, ut fortunatus, felix. A quantitate, id est a mensura, ut longus, brevis, latus.

Boniface 478, 21-23

et sciamus ubicumque comparativus gradus deficiat adverbium 'magis' esse ponendum, ut magis plus

Boniface 479, 19-20

et nulli comparatus, ut si dicamus 'hic Iuppiter optimus maximus.' Non enim sunt alii Ioves.

Boniface 479, 24-28

Est epicoenon, quod Latine dicitur promiscuum, pariter marem ac feminam significans, in quo nec articulus variatur nec facile sexus deprehenditur, ut hic piscis, hic passer, haec aquila.

Cassiodorus 1224B

Comparantur autem nomina appellativa, et ea appellativa, quae aut a qualitate veniunt in tres partes sunt divisa: in animum, ut prudens, honestus; in corpus, ut niger, pulcher; extrinsecus, ut fortunatus, felix; aut a quantitate, id est, a mensura, quae a corpore tantum descendunt, ut longus, brevis.

Cassiodorus 1224B

sed ubi comparativus non invenitur, adverbium sciamus esse ponendum . . . magis plus.

Cassiodorus 1225B

et nulli comparatur; ut si dicamus Iuppiter, Optimus, Maximus, non enim sunt alii Ioves.

Cf. Donatus IV. 375, 10-11

et nulli comparatur, ut Iuppiter optimus maximus.

Cassiodorus 1225C

Epicoenon, quod Latine promiscuum dicitur, ut passer, aquila. Verum inter commune et epicoenon, hoc interest, quia in communi pro sexu articulum variamus; in epicoeno vero idem nomen est, et unus articulus. Ipsum vero epicoenon ita definitur: genus in quo facile non deprehenditur sexus, ut hic piscis. . . .

Besides the passages listed above, individual words from the commentary of Cassiodorus were taken by Boniface to enrich his lists of examples:

Boniface

476, 18 ferula
477, 11 pulcher

Cassiodorus

1222A ferula
1222C pulcher

¹Keil, IV, 58, 10-12.

Boniface	Cassiodorus
477, 13 Gallus, Italus	1222C Italus, Gallus
477, 14 Alexandrinus	1222C Alexandrinus
477, 25 medicina, grammatica	1222D Medicina Grammatica

5. Charisius¹

For many of the detailed discussions in his grammar, Boniface is dependent upon Charisius, whose work occasionally he follows almost literally, but more often adapts and rearranges to suit his more concise grammar.

For the noun Charisius offered a wealth of examples and a few explanatory phrases, but no passages of any length. In many cases it is difficult to determine whether the examples, often solitary, came from Charisius or from some other grammarian. The following seem to me quite clearly to have been drawn from Charisius:

Boniface 475, 15-16	Charisius 193, 11
rem corporalem aut incorporalem	rem corporalem aut incor- poralem
Boniface 476, 3	Charisius 193, 21
quod originem fami- liae declarat	quod familiae originem declarat
Boniface 476, 5	Charisius 193, 22
quod nomini subiun- gitur	quod nomini subiungitur
Boniface 476, 10-11	Charisius 193, 26
quod videri tangique possunt	quae videri tangique pos- sunt
Boniface 476, 17	Charisius 196, 26
parvulus	parvulus
Boniface 477, 11	Charisius 196, 7
albus	albus
Boniface 477, 12	Charisius 196, 7-8
altus, humilis	altus humilis
Boniface 480, 14	Charisius 194, 24-25

¹References are to the edition of K. Barwick, Flavii Sosipatri Charisii Artis grammaticae libri v (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1925). Cf. also Keil, I, 7-296. It will be seen that many of Mai's readings for Boniface, which Barwick includes in his apparatus, are incorrect.

felix infelix	felix infelix
Boniface 480, 16	Charisius 194, 27
opifex	opifex
Boniface 483, 12	Charisius 108, 12
splendor	splendor
Boniface 485, 24	Charisius 130, 1
Nepet	nepet
Boniface 487, 12	Charisius 40, 21-26
algu, ossu	ossu algu

The lists of nouns found only in the singular or only in the plural (488, 31--489, 32) are chosen from Charisius (32, 17--39, 23), save for the last list and two other words, which come from Phocas.¹ From this point Phocas becomes the principal source for the remainder of the discussion of the noun, with Charisius supplying as further examples:

Boniface 491, 10-11	Charisius 40, 11
instar	instar
Boniface 491, 23-24	Charisius 73, 13--77, 10
altare praesepe altare	praesepe altare
pe tapete et tape-	 tapete tape-
tum	tum

For the pronouns Boniface is little dependent upon Charisius. The only clear case of similarity is:

Boniface 495, 11-12	Charisius 203, 13-14
nemo pronomen non habet genetivum, ut neminis	nemo pronomen non habet genetivum, ut <dicamus> neminis
	(dicamus <u>om.</u> N)

In the discussion of the verb, where Boniface's great indebtedness to Charisius is especially clear, we encounter many difficulties. Since Charisius is detailed and lengthy, Boniface necessarily had to choose that material which he considered most essential, to omit much, and to abridge much. Frequently it is difficult to decide whether Boniface used Charisius first hand or whether he used another grammarian, who himself had gathered his material from Charisius. Occasionally Diomedes, who followed Charisius closely, appears to be the source rather than Charisius. I shall list those passages which seem to me clearly to have been taken from Charisius, and I shall indicate textual differences.

¹Boniface 489, 28-32, cf. Phocas (Keil, V) 428, 11-14; Boniface 489, 4, faba, muria, cf. Phocas 427, 20, 21.

Numerous cases show the value of Boniface for establishing the text of Charisius.¹

Boniface, after arranging in neat paradigms the four types of verb inflection, gives after each one examples of verbs which are active, neuter, common, and deponent. These lists, in which he follows Asper, contain many examples which Asper does not include, but most of which Charisius has. It would seem that Charisius was here used as a supplementary source.²

After the completion of the paradigms we get the first long excerpt from Charisius. Here again, as so often, Boniface chooses another verb as example rather than the one given by the source. The text, corrupt for Charisius and Boniface both, has much of interest:

Boniface 511, 16--512, 24	Charisius 222, 25--224, 26
511, 17. haec praecipit	222, 26. hoc recipit
23. coniunctivo	223, 6. subiunctivo
24. et eiusdem ordinis	7. eiusdem ordinis
26. item in futuro clamabere pro clamaberis; item optativo praesentis et imperfecti utinam clamare pro clamareris; et in optativo futuri <et> in <coniunctivo> praesentis et imperfecti utinam clamare pro clameris, <clamare pro clamareris>.	8. item futuro parabere pro paraberis, item optativo praesentis et imperfecti utinam parare pro parareris, et <coniunctivo> imperfecti <cum parare pro parareris; item> in optativo futuri et in coniunctivo praesentis, velut amare pro ameris, parere pro pareris.
5. marere pro clamareris; et in optativo futuri <et> in <coniunctivo> praesentis et imperfecti utinam clamare pro clameris, <clamare pro clamareris>.	5. et <coniunctivo> imperfecti <cum parare pro parareris; item> in optativo futuri et in coniunctivo praesentis, velut amare pro ameris, parere pro pareris.
10. rere pro clamareris). (2 clamare pro clamaberis L 4 utinam clamare L 6 in praesentis et imperfecti utinam clamare pro clameris L)	10. (5 Et impera in N <u>add. corr.</u> K. et in C, <u>ubi post pareris v. 10 adiectum est et imperfecti amarere pro amareris</u> 8 praesentis, amarere pro amareris parare pro parareris C pfti uū amare pro amaris parare pro pararis N)
30. In secunda coniugatione haec repperiuntur: finitivo quidem perfecto habuere pro habuerunt, et	15. In secundi ordinis verbo haec reperiuntur: finitivo quidem perfecto habuere pro habuerunt, in passivo Rursus in tertio ordine in finitivo perfecto scripsere pro scripserunt, item consuevisi consueverunt, peti petisti
5. in passivo Item tertii ordinis correpti perfecto consuevisi consueverunt pro consuevisi consueverunt, peti petisti	5. in passivo Rursus in tertio ordine in finitivo perfecto scripsere pro scripserunt, item consuevisi consueverunt, peti petisti

¹Because of a lacuna in N, the readings of L only can be given for Boniface in the discussion of the verb.

²For these lists see below, pp. 92 ff.

10. pro petivi petivistī, ac
vero in passivo

10. verunt, petiī petistī pro pe-
tīvi petivistī; at in passivo

(1 ordinis* haec n suppl. ex
C 2.3. suppl. ex C Bon.
4 habuerunt. Item consuestis
consuerunt. pro consueuistis
consueuerunt C 6 ordinis N
10 petiī C Bon. peti N)

512, 6. scriberere pro
scribereris

29. scriberere ἀντὶ τοῦ
scribereris

8. veni venistī <venit>
pro venivi

224, 2. venī venistī ve-
nit ἀντὶ τοῦ venivi

11. adibere pro adibe-
ris

5. adibere ἀντὶ τοῦ adi-
beris

11. item optativo fu-
turo et coniunctivo praesenti
adeare pro adearis, optati-
vo praesenti et imperfecto
5. et coniunctivo imperfecto
adirere pro adireris. L²
(6 adibere [adhibere L]
pro adibiris L)

6. optativo praesenti et
imperfecto et coniunctivo in-
perfecto adirere pro adireris,
item optativo futuro et con-
iunctivo praesenti adeare
ἀντὶ τοῦ adearis.
(3 adiberere pro adibereris N
corr. ω 5 adeare ἀντὶ τοῦ
adearis C adeare pro adearis
Bon. audiare pro audiaris
praeterea in marg. add. N)

18. scire debemus pas-
siva verba infinitiva

16. admonendi sumus infi-
nitiva passiva verba

22. legere pro legeris

22. <legere pro legeris>
(add. Bon.)

Boniface 512, 24-30

Charisius 226, 6-12

Primi ordinis verba
indicativo modo, tempore
praesenti, persona prima
aut o littera, nulla prae-
cedente vocali, terminan-
tur, ut voco vocas, clamo
clamas; aut e et o, ut
commeo commeas, calceo
calceas; aut in i et o, ut
10. lanio satio vitio, lani-
as satias vitias; aut uo, ut
adiuvo adiuvas, sublevo
sublevas.

Primae coniugationis
verba indicativo modo tempore
praesenti persona prima aut o
littera nulla alia praecedente
vocali terminantur, ut
5. amo amas, canto cantas, aut
e et o, ut commeo commeas,
calceo calceas, aut i et o,
ut lanio lani-
as, satio sa-
tias, aut u <et> o, ut adiuvo
adiuvas, sublevo sublevas.
(10 add. Diom. Bon.)

Boniface 512, 30--513, 1

Charisius 226, 34--227, 2

Secundae coniugationis
verba indicativo modo,
tempore instanti, prima
persona eo litteris termi-
nantur, ut video moneo,
vides mones, sedeo sedes.

Secundae coniugationis
verba indicativo modo tempore
praesenti prima persona eo
litteris terminantur, video
vides, moneo mones.

Boniface 513, 1-5

Charisius 227, 23-28

Tertiae coniugationis

Tertiae coniugationis cor-

correptae verba indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, persona prima aut o littera, nulla alia praecedente vocali, terminantur, ut lego dico, legis dicis; aut io, ut rapio rapis, facio facis; aut uo, ut induo induis, inruo inruis.

Boniface 513, 6-9

Tertiae coniugationis productae verba indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, prima persona aut eo litteris terminantur, ut adeo adis, prodeo prodis; aut io, ut audio audis, nutrio nutris.

- 5.

Boniface 513, 14--515, 30

513, 16. ita cadet nulla littera duce consonante ut (ita cedat L)

21. qua syllaba defecerit et prima producitur, ut lavo lavas lavi, iuvo iuvas iuvi, et similiter adiectis praepositionibus, ut praesteti, insteti, resteti, prosteti (6 restiti L²)

- 5.

27. Quaedam prima syllaba ex correpta producitur perfecto, ut video vidi, moveo movi, sedeo sedi, faveo favi, foveo fovi, paveo pavi, caveo cavi, neo nevi, cio cii et civi, fleo flevi.

- 5.

514, 14. saepe quoque primam syllabam iterant

reptae verba indicativo modo tempore praesenti persona prima aut o littera nulla alia praecedente vocali terminantur, ut lego legis, peto petis; aut io, ut rapio rapis, facio facis, aut uo, ut induo induis, inruo inruis.

Charisius 228, 23-27

tertia coniugationis productae verba indicativo modo tempore praesenti [de] prima persona aut eo litteris terminantur, ut adeo adis, prodeo prodis, aut io, ut audio audis, nutrio nutris. (3 om. C Diom. Bon.)

Charisius 316, 5--323, 9

316, 8. ita cadet nulla littera duce consonante velut (cadet Diom. cadit Bon. cedat NP littera add. P Bon. velut K. ut P Bon.)

16. qua syllaba deperit et prima producitur, velut lavo lavas lavi, iuvo iuvas iuvi; et similiter adiectis praepositionibus adiuvo adiuvas adiuvi. item alia forma est qua a littera eximitur et iteratio syllabae fit, velut do das dedi, sto stas steti; et similiter adiectis praepositionibus, velut praesteti insteti resteti prosteti (5 adiuvo [10] praepositionibus om. P Bon. 11 p̄steti insteti resteti prosteti N praesteti insteti resteti persteti P Bon.)

- 5.
- 10.

317, 15. secunda forma est qua prima syllaba ex correpta producitur perfecto, velut <moveo moves movi>, sedeo sedes sedi, faveo faves favi, foveo foves fovi, voveo voves vovi, paveo paves pavi, caveo caves cavi, video vides vidi, neo nes nevi, fleo fles flevi, prandeo prandes prandi, cio cies cii et civi (4 addidi ex Bon. et B)

- 10.

318, 18. secunda forma est qua perfecto prima syllaba

- perfecto, ut tendo tetendi, cano cecini, tango
5. tetigi, curro cucurri, pello pepuli, pingo pupungi, <caedo cecidi>, tollo tetuli; aliquando secundam, ut trado tradidi
10. di [caedo cecidi], credo credidi
(6 pupungi ex pupugi corr. L² 7 caedo cecidi post tradidi scr. L transposui)

515, 4. in usu tamen <dempta>, ut

6. garrio garrii
. ligurio ligurii, parturio
(garriui L)

12. malo malui, nolo nolui, volo volui
(mallo mallui L)

12. interdum perfectum in si cadit, ut saepio saepsi, farcio farsii, sarcio sarsii, haurio hausii.

15. in i, duce <v littera>
(om. L)

22. pandor panderis passus sum, patior pateris passus sum

24. Sunt quaedam verba quae habent perfecta duplicia, ut tondo tondis totondi et tonsi, teneo
5. tenes tenui <et tenivi>, tollo tollis tetuli et sustuli, pango pangis pepigi et panxi, parco parcis peperci et parsi,
10. pingo pungis pupungi et punxi, vello vellis vellii et vulsi, nitor niteris

- iteratur, velut curro curris cucurri cano canis
5. cecini, tango tangis tetigi, tendo tendis tetendi
pello pellis pepuli
pingo pungis pupugi <vel pupungi> caedo caedis cecidi, tollo tollis tetuli.
tertia forma est qua perfecto iteratio syllabae secundae est, velut trado tradis tradidi, credo credis credidi
(8 purgo purgis pupugi P pingo pupungi B Mals. 9 caedo cecidi om. P)

321, 2. in usu tamen dempta, velut
(dempta corr. K. capta N om. P Bon.)

5. garrio garris garrii
. ligurio ligurris ligurii [hoc est degusto], parturio
(garrio garriui Bon. ligurio ligurii parturio P Bon.)

15. volo vis volui, <nolo nolis nolui>, malo malis malui (nolo nolui add. Mals. Bon. malo malis malui P mallo mallis mallui N)

16. tertia forma est qua perfectum cadit in si litteras, velut farcio farcis farsii, sarcio sarcis sarsii
. haurio hauris hausii.
(farcio farsii sarcio sarsii sargio sarsii P)

322, 2. in i duce v littera
(duce u uero litterae P)

24. pandor panderis passus sum vel pansus <et> patior pateris passus sum

- 323, 1. Sunt quaedam verba quae habent perfecta duplicia, velut pango pangis pepigi [et parsi] et panxi
5. parco parcis peperci et parsi, pingo pungis pupugi et punxi, vello vellis vellii et vulsi nitor niteris nisus et nixus sum, teneo
10. tenes tenui et tenivi apud veteres, tundo tundis tutudi et tunsii, tollo tollis tetuli

nissus sum et nixus sum,
 alor aleris alitus sum et
 15. altus, deleo deles delevi
 et delui, tero teris terui
 et trivi.
 (5 ex Char. addidi 15
 deleui et delui L)

et sustuli, alor aleris ali-
 tus sum et altus, dirimo di-
 15. rimis diremi et dirempsi; sed
 magis diremi: deleo deles de-
 lui et delevi, tero teris te-
 rui et trivi iuxta Apuleium.
 (4 om. PC Prisc. Bon. Mals.
 10 tenui et tenui NP tenui
 et tetini Diom. 11 tondo
 tondis et tondi et tonsi P
 16 doloo deleui et delei
 [delui Bon.] P)

After the passage above, which discussed the various forms
 which the perfect tense may take, Boniface follows Charisius's
 order in taking up next the defective verbs:

Boniface 516, 1--518, 15

Charisius 323, 10--329, 21

516, 2. ex forma agen-
 di in passivum perfecto
 vertuntur
 (uidendi L)

323, 11. ex forma agendi
 in passivum perfecto vertuntur
 (uertuntur Bon. uertantur P)

9. tepefio tepefis
 tepefactus sum

20. tepefio <tepefis tepe-
 factus sum>
 (add. Bon.)

517, 23. imperativa
 instantis fi fiat, optati-
 va instantis et imperfecti
 ut fierem, <perfecti ut>
 5. factus sim
 (2 fii fiat L 4 perfec-
 ti ut ex Char. addidi)

327, 17. imperativa in-
 stantis fi fiat. optativa
 instantis et imperfecti ut
 fierem, perfecti ut factus sim
 (fii fiat P)

The section on inchoative verbs follows Charisius closely:

Boniface 518, 16-28

Charisius 329, 22--331, 2

18. quae rem modo in-
 choatam et futuram signi-
 ficant, ut horresco

329, 24. quaeque rem modo
 inchoatam et futuram signifi-
 cant, velut horresco
 (ut P)

20. regulariter incho-
 ativa ea appellantur

26. regulariter dicendum
 est inchoativa ea appellari

22. ex quacumque autem
 <coniugatione>
 (ex Char. addidi)

330, 17. ex quacumque au-
 tem coniugatione

24. Fiunt autem incho-
 ativa aut <a> verbis aut
 <a> declinationibus ut . .
 . . <a> declinationibus
 5. appellativis haec, ut
 (2-4 ex Char. addidi 5
 appellativis L)

18. fiunt autem inchoati-
 va aut a verbis aut a decli-
 nationibus: <a verbis> velut
 a declinationibus vero
 5. appellativorum haec, velut

 (4 A declinationibus vero ap-
 pellativis haec C De decli-
 nationibus vero app. haec N
 Declinationibus appellatis
 haec P)

27. ut eger est egres-

23. velut ex aeger est

cit, ex flamma flammescit,
ex domu domescit, ex herba
herbescit
(ager est agrescit L)

aegrescit, ex flamma flammescit,
ex dumis dumescit, ex
herba herbescit
(ager ē agescit P ex domu
[ex dumo Bon.] domescit P)

The treatment of impersonal verbs comes next as in

Charisius:

Boniface 519, 1--520, 10

519, 5. licet mihi tibi illi

8. quaedam (quidam L)

11. Quae autem in tur exeunt ab indicativo oriuntur, ut pugno pugnatur, quibus non qui facit sed
5. quod fit significatur, ut apud Virgilium:

14. sunt verba supina, quae speciem activam habent sed intellectu passiva sunt, ut pendeo, ardeo, vapulo, veneo, flagro, esurio, sitio.

23. Ex praefatis autem impersonalibus verbis exempli gratia quaedam declinabimus sic: secundi
5. ordinis finitiva instantis pudet me te illum, imperfecti pudebat me, perfecti pudivit me, plusquamperfecti puderat me, futuri
10. pudebit me; imperativa instantis pudeat me; optativa instantis et imperfecti puderet me, plusquamperfecti pudisset me, futuri
15. pudeat me; subiunctiva instantis cum pudeat me, imperfecti cum puderet me, perfecti cum puerit me, plusquamperfecti cum pudisset me, futuri cum puerit me; infinitiva instantis pudere, plusquamperfecti pudisse.
- (18 puerit] puderet L)

Charisius 331, 3--335, 2

331, 7. liquet mihi tibi illi
(licet P Bon.)

19. quaedam (quaedam N quidam P Bon.)

22. Est [et] alterum genus impersonalium, quae in rem conferuntur, quibus non qui facit, sed [id] quid fiat
5. significatur, velut apud Virgilium
(1 add. P 3 conferunt NP non qui N Diom. non liquet P 4 quid fiat Diom. id quod fiat NP)

333, 3. praeter ea verba quae in declinatione activa tantum sunt et intellectu passiva, de quibus supra notavimus, ut veneo vapulo ardeo.

Cf. 211, 1-3, 15-18; 213, 11-12

- 333, 17. Ex praedictis autem verbis impersonalibus exempli gratia quaedam declinabimus sic. secundi ordinis
5. finitiva instantis. pudet me te illum, imperfecti pudebat me te illum, perfecti puduit me <te illum>, plusquamperfecti puduerat me <te illum>.
10. futuri pudebit me te illum. imperativa instantis pudeat me. optativa instantis et imperfecti utinam puderet me, perfecti puduerit me, plusquamperfecti puduisset me, futuri pudeat me. subiunctiva instantis cum pudeat me, puderet me, puduerit me, puduisset me, puduerit me. infinita
20. instantis pudere me, praeteriti puduisse me.
(3 quaedam PG quae N 8-9 add. ω 9 puduerat me fuť pudebit N puduerat pudebit P 13 puderet me puerit pudisset P 17 cum pueret cum

puderit cum pudisset cum puerit me te illum infiniti pudere pudisse P)

- 520, 4. Similiter declinantur et cetera: piget, libet, penitet, licet, oportet, decet, tedet,
5. liquet, et fere activa impersonalia quae secundi ordinis sunt.

8. Impersonalia neque activum neque passivum participium habent, nam pudens non est participium
5. --hic pudens, unde et inpudens.
(5 et add. L²)

- 334, 2. simili modo declinantur et cetera, piget me, libet me, paenitet me, et fere activa impersonalia <quae>
5. secundi ordinis sunt.
(4 add. Bon.)

23. Impersonalia neque activum neque passivum participium habent. nam pudens non est participium sed nomen,
5. unde [et] inpudens componitur.
(5 unde inpudens componitur N unde et unde et inpudens P)

Under the heading "DE FREQUENTATIVIS" Boniface includes what Charisius discusses under the two headings: "DE FREQUENTATIVIS" and "DE PARAGOGIS."

Boniface 520, 11--521, 18

Charisius 335, 3--337, 13

520, 12. verba quaedam

335, 4. quaedam verba

15. Ex quacumque enim coniugatione iterativa figurata fuerint
(iterata L)

8. ex quacumque coniugatione figurata fuerint

17. Sunt quaedam verba quae paragona appellantur, quae ex primitivi verbi <declinatione> et motationem
5. nem et adlectionem litterarum capiunt et nihil <minus> idem significant, interdum variant, ut lacesso ab eo quod est lacessero. Sed hoc variat--lacessere enim concitare est. Arcessio¹ errant qui putant ex eo quod est arcessio, sed accessio sicut
10. 15. arcesso², sed interest quod arcessire est accusare, accersere autem vocare. Haec duo verba sunt tertiae coniugationis
20. et arcessire et accersere [et] activo infinitivo faciunt et imperativo arcesse, non arcessi.
(4 om. L 6 nihil L² nil L 17 acersere 20 acersaere L)

14. Sunt quaedam verba quae paragona appellantur quaeque ex primitivi verbi <declinatione> et mutationem
5. et adlectionem litterarum capiunt et nihilo minus idem significant, interdum variant, velut lacesso ex eo quod est lacero. sed hoc variat. lacessere enim concitare est. facesso aequae hic fit: facessere discedere intellegitur. <item accerso, item> arcesso: errant qui putant <idem esse
10. 15. quod accerso.> sed interest, quod arcessere est accusare, accersere autem vocare, haec duo verba sunt tertii ordinis et [arcessere et accersere]
20. infinitivo faciunt arcessere, non arcessire, accersere, non accersire, et imperativo arcesse et accerse, non arcessi et accersi ex eo quod est arcessio <et accersio>, sed accerso sicut arcesso.
(2 quae] qq N quaeque PC quae Diom. quia Bon. 4 om. NP add. C Bon. Diom. 10

concitare est P Diom. est
concitare N Bon. 11 faces-
sere aequae hic fit facessere
discedere intellegitur. ar-
cessere est accusare accessere
autem uocare P 13 addi-
di ex Diom. 14 idem esse
quod accerso Bon.; cf. Ter.
Scaur. 26, 5: pro quibus in
NP ex eo quod est arcessio

sed accersio sicut arcesso
[sed arcesio sicut arcesso P]
correxī et transposui post
accersi [v. 24] 16 arcesire
est accusare acersere autem P
19 del. K. accessere et ar-
cessere infinit [infinitium N]
faciunt arcessere non arces-
sire et impē [impm N] arcesse
non arcessi. et accersi P)

521, 7. abdico abdic

336, 21. addico addic
(addico addic C Diom. abdic
abdic NP Bon.)

9. duce, dice

27. dice duce
(dice duce P Mals. duce dice
N Bon.)

9. Omnia verba quae
perfecto prima syllaba
iterantur, accepta prae-
positione, desinunt itera-
ri, ut tendo tetendi, cado
cecidī; adiecta praeposi-
tione, intendo intendi,
cado incidi, et repuli,
expuli. Praeter ea haec
10. sunt: <ad>disco, <ex>curro; 10.
faciunt enim praeterito
addidici et excucurri, et
hoc apud veteres invenitur.
Quare autem perfectum tem-
15. pus aut syllabis crescat
aut minuatut aut par sit
non est inventa ratio, nec
cur a correptis producatut,
ut traho traxi, aut a pro-
20. ductis corripitur, ut
iaceo iacui.
(1 omnia verba quae per-
fecto prima syllaba inter-
antur Diom. nam verba
quae perfectum prima syl-
laba terminantur L 4
iterrari L 8 pepuli L
10 ex Char. supplevi 12
addidici ex addici corr.
L²)

- 337, 1. Omnia verba quorum
perfecto prima syllaba itera-
tur adiecta praepositione de-
sinunt iterare, velut tendo
5. tetendi, cado cecidi, <pello
pepuli>. adiecta praepositi-
one intendo intendi facit,
incidi et repuli et expuli et
cetera praeter haec, disco
didici, et adiecta praepositi-
tione addisco addidici, et
curro cucurri, excurro excu-
curri. sic enim apud auctores
non numquam invenimus; alio-
15. quin recurri dicimus et ex-
curri. quare autem perfectum
tempus aut syllabis crescat
aut minuatut aut par sit non
est inventa ratio, nec cur a
20. correptis producatut, velut
traho traxi, aut ~~ap~~ produc-
tis <corripitur, ut sto ste-
ti, do dedi, aut utroque pro-
ducatur, ut flo flavi, aut
25. utroque> corripitur, ut iac-
ceo iacui.
(5 add. Diom. om. NP teten-
di cedi pepuli et cetera quae
perfecto prima syllaba iteran-
tur acceptam praepositionem
iterare desinunt ueluti in-

tendi incendi expuli p 8
 incidi et pepuli et expuli NP
 incidi et repuli expuli C
 9 haec P hac N 21 a add.
 P 22-25 addidi ex Diom.)

In the last section "DE CONFUSIS" Boniface condenses the material of Charisius, but he follows his order. Boniface adds the conjugation of mereor, which Charisius does not give.

Boniface 521, 19--527, 15

Charisius 337, 14--346, 26

521, 26. per-
 fecti odii plus-
 quamperfecti odieram . .
 . . . futuri odiero, odieris,
 5. odierit imperativa
 instantis oderis, oderit;
 optativa <perfecti
 oderim>, eiusdem <passivo>
 osus sim futuri
 10. odiero; coniunctiva cum
 odierim, eiusdem passivo
 cum osus sim, imperfecti
 cum odirem, perfecti cum
 oderim, plusquamperfecti
 15. cum odissem, eiusdem pas-
 sivo cum osus essem, futu-
 ri cum odero; infinitiva
 instantis odisse, perfecti
 et plusquamperfecti passi-
 20. vo perosum esse, futuri
 osurum esse L²
 (2 odii ex hodi corr. L²
item reliquas formas h
litt. scriptas del. L²
 6 hoderis rit L 7-8
supplevi 9 hossus L
 20 perhossum L)

338, 1. perfecti
 odi plusquamperfecti
 oderam futuri odero
 imperativa instantis
 5. oderis oderit. optativa . .
 . . . <perfecti> oderim, eius-
 dem temporis passivo modo
 osus sim futuri ode-
 rim. subiunctiva instantis
 10. cum oderim; <imperfecti cum>
 odirem; <perfecti cum> oderim,
 eiusdem temporis passivo modo
 cum osus sim; plusquamperfec-
 ti <cum> odissem, eiusdem
 15. temporis passivo modo cum
 osus essem; futuri cum odero.
 infinitiva instantis odire;
 perfecti et plusquamperfecti
 odisse, passivo modo perosum
 20. esse; futuri osurum esse

 (secutus sum cum K. codicem P,
nisi quod is hodi sqq. cum h
constanter habet et in perfec-
to hodi [odii Bon.], in futu-
ro passivo hosuero, in impera-
tivo hoderis. sit. 6, 10,
 11, 14 add. K. 9 subiunc
 ins cum hoderim eiusdem temp
 pas cum hosus sim pf. cum ho-
 deram eiusdem temp pass- cum
 hosus essem fut cum odero
 infin ins hoderis p pas per
 hosum esse fut orsurum esse P)

522, 16. novi novisti
 vel nosti novit

30. novi novisti vel
 nosti novit
 (suppl. ex Bon. novisti aut
 nosti novit P novisti novit
 n)

18. imperativa novito,
 novitote, noverint

339, 2. <imperativa novi-
 to novitote noverint>
 (addidi ex Bon.)

26. futuri notum habi-
 turum

14. futuri notum habitu-
 rum <esse et notum> ire
 (habiturum ire N habiturum P
 Bon. add. K.)

523, 7. infinitiva
praeteriti meminisse,
plusquamperfecti memorem
esse, futuri memorem fu-
turum.

14. per defectionem
imperativi
(imperaris L)

31. optativa
futuri vellim; subiunctiva
instantis cum vellim

524, 10. neque futurum
neque participium
(principium L)

524, 13. imperativa es,
aliis sis, sit simus este
sint, quasi futuri esto tu
esto ille estote sint et
5. sunt
(2 alii L)

15. optativa instantis
et imperfecti utinam essem

25. et alia quae ex
his derivantur. Ex his
duo habent participia in-
stantis

27. Inter haec quae
sum verbo pronuntiantur et
possum potest videri, quod
declinabitur sic

340, 10. infinita prae-
teriti tantum perfecti et
plusquamperfecti meminisse
<vel> memorem esse, futuri
memorem futurum.
(infinit praet. tantum [tñ N]
meminisse perf. et pl. memo-
rem esse fut. memorem futurum
P)

21. per defectionem im-
perativi
(pro defectione C imperativi
ω imperari N imperaris P
Imperantis C Bon.)

341, 18. optativa
futuri velim. subiunctiva
instantis cum velim
(fut. uellim Subiunc. cum
uellim P)

342, 8. futurum neque
infinitivo neque participio
(fut. neque infinitivo neque
participiū N neque futurum
neque participium C Bon. fūt
neque participium P)

342, 12. imperativa in-
stantis es, aliis sis, sit
simus este sint; futuri aut
quasi futuri esto tu esto il-
5. le [essemus] estote sint et
sunto.
(2 es, aliis sis Bon. es
[sic etiam C] alius sis P
modo sis uel es Mals. esto
aliis sis N 4 esto tu esto
ille P Bon. esto tu et ille
N 5 om. P Bon.)

14. optativa instantis et
imperfecti utinam essem
(add. P)

343, 1. et siqua alia ex
his derivantur. sed ex his
duo ista habent participia
etiam instantis
(2 deriuntur N Bon. decli-
nantur P 3 ista Diom. ita
NP om. C Bon.)

4 inter haec quae <cum>
sum verbo pronuntiantur unum
possum non potest videri (fa-
cit enim perfectum potui),
cuius declinationem inseruimus.
(1 quae sum uerbo pronuntian-
tur uū [ut P Bon.] possum NP
Bon. quae cum uerbo praepo-
nuntur hoc solum possum codd.)

Diom.)

31. Imperativa instantis potes possit, futuri possimus potestote possint et possunto.
(3 possim L)

8. imperativa instantis potes possit <possimus potestote possint>, futuri <potestote possit> possimus potestote possint et possunto.
5. (2-4 om. N imper [imperativum instans Bon.] potes possit fut possimus [possim Bon.] potestote possint et possunt [possunto Bon.] P Bon. add. Diom. possis possit possimus possitis possint futuro potestote uel possis possis uel potestote possimus potestote et rel. Mals.)

525, 8. Item aliud verbum: finitiva instantis eo is it, imperfecti ibam, perfecti ii

19. Item aliud verbum. finitiva instantis eo is it, <imperfecti> ibam, <perfecti> ii
(nomina temporum hic et in sequentibus addidi ex Bon.)

526, 3. offero

344, 30. effero
(offerō P Bon.)

16. infinitiva
futuri esum ire vel essurum esse; participia . .
. . futuri essurus.

345, 13. infinitiva
<futuri> esum ire, esurum esse. participia <futuri> hic esurus
(1 sic Bon. Diom. esum ire essurum esse N 2 esurus Bon. Diom. essurus N)

19. abedo

16. ambedo
(ambedo Bon. Mals. abedo NP ambedo abedo Diom.)

Boniface used Charisius as a model for his discussion of the adverb, but he interspersed excerpts from Donatus. The references to Charisius are therefore scattered:

Boniface 527, 16--528, 11

Charisius 233, 1--234, 17

527, 18. Adverbia aut suae <sunt> positionis
(ex Char. addidi)

233, 3. adverbia aut suae sunt positionis

21. Significatio adverbiorum in hoc esse comprobatur, quod sunt loci adverbia

234, 2. <significatio adverbiorum in hoc esse comprobatur> quod sunt loci
(1-3 add. Bon. 3 quod Bon. quae N)

Boniface 528, 13-16

Charisius 248, 7-26

Verborum accessu fiunt adverbia, nec potest ulla qualitas nisi verbo subsequente resonare, ut illic sto, modo fecit, semel dixit, ecce venit, utinam vel-

omnes etenim adverbiorum cernimus semitas ire cum verbis sive per verba, nec potest ulla qualitas nisi verbo subsequente sonare itaque 'illic sto' verbo-

lim, sic et cetera, adiunctis verbis, constant adverbia.

Boniface 528, 16--530, 10

528, 16. R littera terminata nomina quaedam ex sese faciunt adverbia. Hanc litteram quoties e

5. antecedit, quattuor modis fiunt adverbia: aut enim in e finiuntur et totidem syllabas servant, ut . . . aut in eandem litteram, et syllaba crescunt tertia species eorum quae er syllabam quarta species est eorum quae im litteris ad-
10. verbis terminantur (13 est S. s. L²)

528, 25. Nam ea quae er syllabam finiuntur <in> adverbis utique in nomine genetivum habent is litteris terminatum

5. (2 ex Char. supplevi)

529, 3. quadripes quadripedatim

4. Is litteris terminata in adverbis ter finiuntur, ut docilis dociliter, agilis agiliter; excipiuntur facile et difficile

10. Nec tamen his legibus omnibus recessit consuetudo

rum accessu fit adverbium 'modo fecit' 'semel' etenim 'feci' dicimus 'bis dixi' 'ecce venit currit adsistit' 'utinam veniat'

Charisius 235, 8--240, 11

235, 8. R littera terminata nomina, hanc litteram quotiens e antecedit, quattuor modis fiunt adverbia. aut

5. enim e finiuntur et totidem syllabas servant, ut aut in eandem litteram <desinunt> et syllaba crescunt tertia species <est>
10. eorum quae <in> ter syllabam faciunt quarta species est eorum quae per im litteras terminantur (4 fiunt N Bon. p faciunt K. 8 et una syllaba crescunt p 9 suppl. ex n Bon. addidi; cf. v. 12 10 in ter syllabam faciunt p er syllabam faciunt Bon. er s [syllaba n K.] faciunt N)

236, 8. nam ea quae ter syllaba finiuntur in adverbis utique in nomine genetivum habent is litteris terminatum

5.

26. quadripes quadripedatim
(quadripes quadripedatim pC Bon. quadrupes quadrup¹edatim N)

30. Is terminata in adverbis ter finiuntur, ut docilis dociliter, agilis agiliter. atque * quidam (inter atque et quidam in N nihil fuisse videtur C add. quia legi [corr. ex qui a lege]: is terminata faciunt adverbia in ter, ut docilis dociliter utilis utiliter, licet legam utile et facile p post agiliter add. Bon. excipiuntur facile et difficile unde lacunam statui)

237, 17. nec tamen his omnibus legibus cessit consuetudo

27. in ter decurrentia

31. dicimus enim forsitan, fortasse, fortassis, forsan, et forte

530, 2. aut per r

7. Non nullis grammaticis placuit ut a nominibus appellativis sic etiam ab aliis partibus orationis <adverbia> figurari (ex Char. supplevi)

Boniface 531, 3--533, 9

531, 14. Temporis adverbia sunt infinitiva

21. Temporis finita adverbia (finitiva N)

22. cras, repente, diequarto

24. posteradie

29. introrsum, extrorsum, sinistrorsum, retrorsum

31. ut extrorsus sinistrorsus

31. e loco in de indidem (indidem LN)

32. Sunt etiam quae et in locum et in loco significant infinita, ut sursum (sursum N sursum L)

(cessit C recessit N accessit Fab. Bon.)

238, 28. in ter decurrentia (in ter K. in er N Bon.)

239, 9. dicimus enim forsitan, fortasse fortassis (add. p Bon.)

22. aut per r (aut per r n Bon. ut per .r. N)

240, 9. Non nullis grammaticis placet ut a nominibus sic etiam a participiis et pronomibus et verbis adverbis figurari (nominibus appellativis sic Bon.)

Charisius 242, 10--246, 2

242, 26. Temporis adverbia sunt infinita (Infinita bC [Dos.] infinitiva N Bon.)

243, 8. item temporis finita adverbia (finita bC Bon. [Dos.] finitiva N)

9. cras perendie diequarto (perendie corr. n¹ Bon. repente Nb)

11. postridie (ppridie N postpridie b posteradie Bon.)

15. introrsum dextrorsum sinistrorsum retrorsum (dextrorsum C Dos. extrorsum N)

17. velut dextrorsus sinistrorsus (dextrorsus C extrorsus N)

17. e loco inde indidem (inde indidem b inde indiem N)

19. sunt etiam quae et in locum et in loco et e loco significant infinita, velut sursum (2 om. N Bon.: Sunt adverbis quae in locum et de loco et in loco significant p 3 sursum N Dos. sursum pb Bon.)

532, 4. ista

5. et primum in loco

7. ubi is?
(ubi uis N)

532, 12. Sidone sunt

18. adfirmandi, ut
scilicet, etiam, quidmirum,
ilicet, profecto, plane,
prorsus, proculdubio, ni-
mirum, certe

20. alia percontantis,
ut numquid; alia interro-
gantis, ut cur, quid ita,
quare, quidnam, nonne,
utrum, utrumne

27. fortansan

533, 1. recedunt

Boniface 533, 9-11

Iurandi, ut edio fi-
dio, per Iovem vel fidem
filiumque Iovis Herculem,
quae iuratio propria viro-
rum est, ut feminarum ede-
pol, ecastor, eiuno.
(4 propriae LN 5-6 ē
depul ē castor ē iuno N
÷ depule castor ÷ iuno L)

22. istac

(istac pb ista N cod. Leid.
Bon.)

24. et primum in loco
(et primum p Bon. ut primum
N)

25. ubi is?
(ubi is NC Bon. ubi uadis p)

244, 1. Sidone „sunt”
(add. p [sidones sunt] Bon.)

10. adfirmandi adverbia
sunt, velut scilicet etiam
quidni nimirum ilicet profec-
to plane
(adfirmandi, ut etiam quidem
quippe quin immo scilicet
licet nimirum dumtaxat sane
profecto proculdubio plane
utique certe nimpe prorsus
licet uidelet b)

11. percontandi, velut
cur, quare, quid ita, ecquid,
num, nonne, utrum, utrumne,
an, annon
(percunctandi, ueluti cur
quare quid ita quidnam nonne
utrum utrumne numne [numni b
et Sanctam.] numquid [quippe-
ni add. cod. Sanctam.] anne b)

19. fortassan
(fortassan cod. Leid. C for-
tānsan N fortansan b Bon.
fortassis fortansisan cod.
Sanctam.)

245, 11. recidunt
(recidunt [uel recedunt] codd.
Diom. recidunt N recedunt
Bon. accedunt Char. l. s.)

Charisius 258, 1-3

Edio fidio, per Iovem vel
fidem filiumque Iovis Hercu-
lem. quae iuratio propria
virorum est, ut feminarum
5. edepol ecastor eiuno.
(1 Ediofido C Medio fidio N
Edio fidio per iouem filium-
que Iouis herculem quae iura-
tio propriq uirorum est p
edio fidio per Iouem et rel.
e. paulo post Com. edio fidio
per Iouem uel fidem filiumque
Iouis Herculem, quae iuratio
propria uirorum est, ut femi-
narum edepol ecastor eiuno et
rel. b 2 filiumque C fili-

Boniface 533, 29--534, 13

534, 1. cotidio pro
cotidie
(cotidie pro cotidia LN)

4. in mundo pro palam
(inmando N)

7. siqua pro si aliquo
modo

11. perendie quasi
perea die
(perindie L peindie N)

Charisius and Donatus are the sources for the participle.

Passages drawn from Charisius are:

Boniface 535, 12-23

Boniface 535, 30--536, 1

Boniface 536, 1-6

Charisius 230, 24-27; 231, 2-8

Charisius 232, 3-8

Charisius 231, 15-20

The two passages which follow show the use of both

Charisius and Donatus:

Boniface 536, 6-11

Sunt pauca quae non
plus Latine quam consuetu-
dine pronuntiantur, a ver-
bo tamen venientia, et,
quia egent tempore, mobi-
lia magis nomina quam par-
ticipia iudicantur, ut
pudibundus, furibundus,
ludibundus, moribundus.

Boniface 536, 15-23

Sunt quaedam partici-
pia similia nominibus, ut
passus, visus, cultus, sa-
piens, indulgens, quae ca-
sibus et temporibus et con-

umue N 5 Ecator Eiuno C
ecastore eiuno N)

Charisius, pp. 253-89 passim

255, 7. Cotidio ut falso
pro cotidie

Cf. De Charisii excerptis Bernen-
sibus, Hagen CLX, 2. cotidie
ut falso pro cotidie

261, 17. In mundo pro
palam

Cf. De Charisii excerptis Bernen-
sibus, Hagen CLX, 18. in man-
do pro salam

283, 1. Siqua pro siquo,
aliquo modo
(Siqua pro si aliquo modo
uergilius posuit p si qua
pro si aliquo modo Bon.
siqua pro siquo b)

278, 17. Perendie, quasi
per eam diem
(per eam diem Bon. perea die
N per adie p perendie id
est per ante diem Isid. V 30,
22)

Cf. Charisius 230, 27-29

his tamen pauca discre-
pant, quae non ratione sed
consuetudine pronuntiantur,
ut ludibundus ludibundus....
(2 ratione coni. C latine N
Bon.)

Cf. Donatus (Keil, IV) 388, 19-20

... quae a verbo ve-
niunt, et, quia tempus non
habent, nomina magis quam
participia iudicantur.

Cf. Charisius 232, 24-29

quaedam participia simi-
lia sunt appellationibus, ut
passus visus cultus, sed in
declinationibus deprehendun-
tur. nam quae participia sunt

paratione discernuntur, nam participia secundae declinationis, nomina quartae esse dinoscuntur, aut comparantur, ut visus visi, cultus culti; et visus visus, cultus cultus; et sapientior, cultior. Item participia defectiva, quae accepta comparatione fiunt nomina, ut acceptus, incensus; acceptior, incensior.

genetivo casu in i exeunt, ut huius passi visi culti; quae vero appellationes, in us, ut huius passus visus cultus.

Cf. Donatus IV. 388, 20-25

sunt multa participia eadem et nomina, ut passus visus cultus, quae tamen et in casibus discrepant et de temporibus dinoscuntur. sunt participia defectiva, quae per omnia tempora ire non possunt, ut coeptus urgendus. sunt participia, quae accepta comparatione fiunt nomina, ut acceptus incensus, acceptior incensior.

Charisius was used for the first part of Boniface's discussion of the conjunction:

Boniface 536, 26--537, 4

536, 28. accidunt tria: figura

Boniface 537, 8-21

Boniface 537, 22--540, 30

537, 23. quae sint potestates. Et sunt hae: que, et, porro, quidem; sunt causales: quoque, 5. itaque, etiam, ac, item, autem, vero, nam, enim, quia (2 potestatis LN)

Charisius 289, 19--290, 1

289, 21. accidunt figura (accidunt tres figura P)

Charisius 290, 1-24

Charisius 290, 24--297, 24

290, 25. quae sint potestates. et sunt hae <copulativae> que et porro quidem quoque atque etiam ac item 5. autem vero; causales hae, nam enim quia (1-2 potestatis NP Bon. 2-3 om. NP Bon. add. Fab. 4 quoque [5] uero post causales hae collocata in NP Bon. huc transp. K. atque K. itaque NP Bon.)

27. coniungere rationem

291, 1. coniungere orationem (orationem Diom. rationem NP Bon.)

31. praepositam

7. propositam (propositam Bon. proposita Diom. praepositam N)

538, 3. Sunt disiungendi: an, ne

11. disiungendi sunt hae ve vel an ne (ue uel om. Ambr. Bon.)

5. immo ille vel potius ille

17. immo ille vel potius ille (uel P Ambr. Bon. aut N)

8. infinitivae

25. finitivae (finitivae Diom. infinitivae NP Ambr. Bon.)

24. veluti 'cum declamo venit'

27. veniebat

32. 'cum venisset, declamavit'

539, 10. manes arcessere
(acersere N)

11. "quod si haec non dico maiora fuerunt in Clodio vel in Milone."

13. incertus sermo est

15. nihil certe factum ostendit

20. petebam

21. illi fuerit

31. Item licet subiunctiva, ut licet dicas. Item quamquam subiunctiva ut
.

540, 6. praeposito infinitivo verbo

12. recipiet

15. Item postquam modo finitivo, modo subiunctivo: finitivo iungitur, ut
.

292, 16. <velut> 'cum declamo venit'
(add. Diom. Bon. ut Ambr.)

22. venit
(uenit Diom. Dos. ueniebat N)

293, 3. 'cum venisset, declamavi'

19. manes arcessere
(arcessere Bon. Diom. Dos. accessere P accersere N)

21. 'quid? si haec non dico maiora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone.'
(quid N quod C Bon.)

23. incertus est sermo
(est sermo Diom. Dos. sermo est N Bon. Ambr.)

24. nihil factum interim declarat
(nihil NPC Bon. non Diom. K. factum ostendit C Bon.)

294, 1. petebas
(petebas Diom. Dos. petebam NP Bon.)

4. fuerit illi
(fuerit illi Diom. Dos. illi fuerit N Bon.)

16. item licet subiunctiva, <velut> licet venias.
<item> quamquam finitiva, ut
.
(2 om. N ut P 3 add. Bon. Diom. finitiua N subiunctiua P subiunctiuum Bon. quamquam iungitur subiunctivis p)

25. praeposito sane finitivo verbo
(praeposito sane finitio C Diom. ppositus ANE INfinito N praepositio infinitio P praeposito infinitio Bon. praeposito indicatio p)

295, 20. recipit et
(recipiet et P recipiet Bon.)

24. item postquam modo finitiva, modo subiunctiva: finitiva, quotiens iunctum accipitur, ut
(modo finitio modo subiunctio finitio PC Bon. mō finitio mō subiuc finitū N corr. ex Diom.)

17. <immeritam> visum
superis
(ex Char. addidi)

For the preposition Charisius was but one of many sources:
Boniface 542, 27--543, 29
Boniface 544, 3-30

544, 7. dispergere

8. revertere

19. propter illum
proptereo

20. supergradior

24. circa equitat
(aequitatum N)

24. iuxta facit

29. adverbia sunt

Boniface 544, 31--545, 3

Generaliter autem et
canonice praepositiones
gentibus adduntur, civi-
tatibus adimuntur, et domo
5. et ruri eundi, manendi,
redeundi, ut rus eo, ruri
sum, rure venio

Boniface 545, 16-24

545, 20. Contra et
adversus hoc differunt,
quod contra loci est, ut
contra basilicam, adversus
5. illum facio

Boniface 546, 8-19

28. immeritam visum su-
peris
(add. C visum superis Bon.)

Cf. Charisius 298, 5--299, 13
Charisius 299, 17--301, 10

300, 1. dispergere
(dispergere C Bon. dispere
P dispergere N)

3. re revocare
(re reuertere b)

14. praeter filium prae-
tereo
(praeter illum Pb Bon.)

16. supergradior
(supergradior Pb Bon.)

301, 3. circa equitat
(equitatum NP Bon.)

3. iuxta fecit
(facit P Bon.)

9. adverbia [aliter]
erunt
(adverbia erunt C adverbia
sunt Bon. adverbia aliter
erunt K. adverbialiter erunt
P)

Charisius 301, 11-18

Nomina civitatum sine
praepositione sunt <cum ver-
bis> eundi manendi redeundi.
sed et rus sine praepositione,
5. rus eo, ruri sum, rure venio;
et domus sine praepositione,
velut generaliter au-
tem et canonice prae-
positiones gentibus seu nati-
10. onibus adduntur, civitatibus
adimuntur
(2-3 add. Fab. om. NP 9
seu N et P Bon.)

Charisius 301, 25--302, 6

301, 29. contra et adver-
sus hoc differunt, quod con-
tra loci <est>, velut contra
basilicam, adversus ad animi
5. motum <refertur>, velut ad-
versus illum facio
(1 adversus [3] uelut
om. P 3 add. Bon. om. NP
5 add. K.)

Charisius 302, 10--303, 6

546, 13. civitatum

16. subsequitur, ut
mecum

Boniface 546, 31--548, 19

547, 3. iuris iurandi

4. "per superos . . .
numen per sidera testor"

5. pro eo cum

9. refertur

25. vocavit et adduxit

26. Significat et de-
rogationem

31. prae illius vir-
tute

32. praefascino, id
est sine fascino

548, 1. differt

7. alteri praefero
(altero N)

9. "volat ille sub
umbras"

11. in loco

16. (adiecta enim
praepositione facit resip-
pio resipire et erit quar-
ti ordinis, et desipio de-
5. sipire); et cleo
(3 resipere N 4 disipio
dissipare N)

302, 18. civitatum
(ciuitatum P Bon.)

23. subsequitur, mecum
(ut mecum p Bon.)

Charisius 303, 12--307, 16

303, 18. iuris iurandi
(add. CP Bon.)

21. 'per sidera testor,
per superos numen'
(per sidera testor post 2 nu-
men collocata in NP Bon.
transp. Fab.)

23. pro eo * cum
(pro eo cum NC Bon. lacunam
statuit K.)

304, 13. refertur
(refertur P Bon. refertum N)

305, 15. vocavit aut duxit
(uocavit et adduxit P)

19. significat etiam ali-
quando derogationem
(significat etiam aliam dero-
gationem NC significat et
derogationem Bon. significat
derogationem b significatio-
nem et aliam derogationem P)

306, 9. prae illius vir-
tute
(prae [pro p] illius uirtute
PpC Bon. prae illius uirtu-
tem N)

10. praefascine, id est
sine fascino
(praefascine Npb profastino
P prae fascino Bon. sine
fascino PCb Bon. sine fas-
cine Np)

13. differt
(differt N refert C)

21. alteri praefero
(alteri C Bon. altero N)

25. 'volat ire sub umbras'

28. in loco
(loco P Bon. locum N)

307, 12. (adiecta enim
praepositione facit resipio
resipire et fit quarti ordi-
nis, sed desipio desipere
5. facit, non desipire); cleo
. . . .
(3 resipere et fit tertii or-

dinis sed desipio desipere¹
 facit non desipere N resi-
 pire et erit IIII ordinis sed
 dissipio dissipare facit non
 disepere F resipire et erit
 quarti ordinis et dissipio
 dissipare Bon. resipio uero
 resipis producta i quartae
 coniugationis Mals. resipire
 et erit tertii ordinis sed dis-
 sipio dissipere facit non dis-
 sipere cod. Leid.)

In the short paragraph on the interjection Charisius seems to be the source for the following:

Boniface CI, 2-3

Cf. Charisius 311, 4-8

Interiectio est pars
 orationis significans af-
 fectus animi. Vario autem
 affectu movetur, nam aut
 5. laetitiam animi signifi-
 cat, ut va, a, evax; aut
 dolorem, ut heu;
 aut metum, ut hei; aut ad-
 mirationem

Interiectio est pars ora-
 tionis significans adfectum
 animi. vario autem adfectu
 movetur. nam aut laetitiam
 5. animi significamus, ut aaha,
 aut dolorem, ut heu, aut ad-
 mirationem
 (ua.ha P)

6. Diomedes¹

Diomedes included in his grammar matters which other
 grammarians did not treat. With him as his source, Boniface dis-
 cussed the conjunctions et and aut and the prepositions ex, ab,
in, sub, super, and pro, which Diomedes listed under the heading,
 "De praepositionibus quae sub varia significatione apud auctores
 inveniuntur." Boniface follows almost verbatim the first of
 these; the others he condenses somewhat, omitting many of the
 illustrative verses which Diomedes includes.

Boniface 540, 30--541, 13

Diomedes 417, 1-28

540, 32. geminatur
 (terminatur N)

417, 3. geminata
 (geminata Buschius geminatur
 ABMp)

541, 4. "et quisquam
 numen iunonis adorat?"
 (nomen Iononis N)

12. et quisquam numen
 I. a.
 (nomen M numen Iunonis ado-
 ret S)

6. Et gens illa sump-
 tis ut tarda faretris

16. et gens illa quidem
 sumptis n. t. ph.
 (n. t. f. h. ABM non tarda
 pharetris S)

¹From the first book of Diomedes (Keil, I, 300-419).

8. compromissiva

9. modo auctiva
(actiuo N)

11. unguent
(ungent N)

Boniface 541, 14--542, 3

541, 16. qua dicitur
(quaē dicitur N)

19. ut cum dicimus
'librum volo aut pretium';
ut, si liber, quem volo
potissimum, minime redda-
tur, tum, quod secundum
est, vel pretium reddatur.

23. modo hortativa est,
ut
(oratiua N)

542, 1. pro ter qua-
terque
(terque quaterque N)

Boniface 545, 25-32

545, 30. Qui enim ex
theatro se venire ait,
dixit ex ipso venit thea-
tro; qui dixit a theatro
non ex ipso theatro sed de
loco qui est proximus the-
atro indicat se venisse.

Boniface C 1-4

1. pro eo ponitur quod
<est> inter
(ex Diom. addidi)

"ipse deus in Dardanos
suscepit iras"
(dardanus N)

Significat et qualita-
tem ordinativam, quam ut
dicimus 'a mane in noctem',
ut est illud: "felix . .

5. . ."

17. promissiva

19. modo auctiva
(actiua ABMp adiectiua S)

23. unguent
(uncunt B ungent p)

Diomedes 417, 29--418, 27

417, 30. qui enim dicit
(quia dicit BMP quā dicit A
ut qui dicit S)

418, 5. ut cum dicimus
'librum volo aut pretium';
ut, si liber, quem potissimum
volo, minime reddatur, tum,
5. quod secundum est, vel pretium.
(1 ut cum dicimus librum S
ut dicimus eum librum AMp
1 ut [2] pretium om.
B)

16. modo hortativa est
ita
(ortatiua A optatiua p est
ita Ap est ista B et ista M)

418, 26. pro ter quater-
que
(pro ter et quaterque AM
propter et quater quae B
Propterque quaterque p)

Diomedes 414, 31--415, 7

415, 5. nam qui dicit a
theatro non ex ipso theatro
sed e loco qui est proximus
theatro, qui ex theatro se
venire dicit ex ipso venit
theatro
(ex theatro qui ex theatro se
venire dicit ex ipso venit
theatro. Nam qui dicit a
theatro non ex ipso theatro
sed e loco qui est proximus
theatro his ABM rectum ordi-
nem indicant exc. orthogr.)

Diomedes 411, 13--414, 30

411, 18. ponitur et pro
eo quod est inter

25. ipse deos in Dardana
suscitat arma

412, 8. ponitur et pro
qualitate ordinativa, ut cum
dicimus et pro spatio
temporali, cum significat us-
5. que adhuc, ut cum dicimus a

"Anchisae genitori in
magno munere"

2. pavitantem utero
(pauitatem N)

3. arborum
(arborum N)

4. ut prodere patriam
dicitur proditor
(proditur N)

<Pro in> ponitur, ut
dicimus
(I ponitur N)

mane in noctem, ut apud Ver-
gilium 'felix'
(5 a om. ABM add. bp)

18. in magno munere Cis-
seus

30. pavitantem utero
(pauitatem M)

413, 16. arborum
(aruorum S arborum AMP)

414, 19. ut prodere pa-
triam dicitur proditor
(proditor B proditur M pro-
ducitur A)

23. pro in praepositione,
ut cum dicimus

7. Phocas¹

After giving paradigms for their declensions, Boniface proceeds to classify nouns according to their endings and genders. For this his source is Phocas, who offers copious lists. Boni- face does not, however, follow the order of Phocas.

Boniface 482, 12--484, 14;
484, 18--487, 18

Phocas 411, 32--423, 8

482, 16. navita

412, 20. nauta
(nauita F)

24. pedisequa
(pedissequa N)

27. pedisequa
(pedessequa F)

27. Marcius

419, 27. Marcus

483, 2. Trevir

416, 3. triumphus

16. agger
(ager N)

415, 24. agger
(ager P)

22. gurgulio

413, 8. curculio
(gurgulio F)

27. cudo

23. udo
(cudo F S)

29. liticen, tubicen

415, 4. hic liticen, hic
tubicen
(om. P)

484, 6. sorex, latex,
apex

420, 18. om. Keil
(latex sorex S apex latex g)

32. fraus

412, 1. om. Keil
(habet g)

¹Keil, V, 410-41.

485, 2. glis

2. glos
(glix PF glis f\$)

5. ad corpus vel ani-
mam pertinentia

418, 17. ad corpus vel ad
animum pertinentia
(animam PF\$)

To the lists contained in the pages given above Boniface adds other examples. Some words are taken from other pages of Phocas,¹ some are from other grammarians, and some are undoubtedly Boniface's own. The words which Phocas does not contain are: masculine nouns of the first declension: citharista, dogmatista, ymnista; feminine nouns of the first declension: constantia, placella, vita, via, tabula, sapientia, figura, forma, stella; proper nouns of the second declension: Virgilius, Iulius; appellatives of the second declension from which feminines can be formed: castus, iustus, doctus, inclitus, faustus, facinerosus, magister; feminine nouns of the second declension: Arctus, cupressus, arbutus, malus; a neuter noun of the second declension: gaudium; masculine verbal nouns of the third declension: lector, doctor, nitor, candor, splendor, labor, ductor, auditor; feminine nouns of the third declension: almitas, sanctitas, benignitas, caritas, factio, lectio, requies, abies, amatrix, lectrix; the feminine monosyllable, fors; neuter appellatives of the third declension: altare, mantile, mirabile, docibile, amabile, placabile, regale, principale; neuter nouns ending in us: nemus, tempus, facinus, pectus, funus, corpus; neuters in en: flumen, fundamen; a neuter ending in t: nepet; appellatives of the third declension of common gender: gravis, levis, favorabilis, nobilis; masculine nouns which may also be used as feminine: virgo, pauper; a comparative: sapientior; ending in ax: mendax; masculine nouns of the fourth declension: penus, sexus, auditus; nouns used only in the singular: algu, ossu; and of the fifth declension: canities, species, rabies, perniciēs, glacies.

Boniface follows Phocas in the discussion of the vocative and ablative cases:

Boniface 487, 18--488, 25

Phocas 429, 7--430, 14

487, 31. Spanus Spane

429, 21. Hispanus Hispane
(spanus spane P)

¹For satur (482, 32) see Phocas 416, 22; for Tirus, Ciprus (483, 5) see Phocas 423, 8; for mater, mulier (484, 21), which Boniface included with feminine nouns ending in or, see Phocas 415, 14-15; for restis (484, 23) see Phocas 430, 11.

488, 13. hoc tribunal *
ab hoc tribunali

31. om. Keil
(hoc tribunal ab hoc tribuna-
li \$)

15. quae in duas de-
sinunt consonantes in s
vel x duplicem

430, 2. quae in duas de-
sinunt consonantes vel in du-
plicem
(quae in duas desinunt conso-
nantes in is uel in ix dupli-
cem \$)

To the section on nouns which are always singular or al-
ways plural, for which Charisius served as source, Phocas supplies
a few examples:

Boniface 489, 4. faba, muria Phocas 427, 20, 21

Boniface 489, 28-32 Phocas 428, 11-14

For nouns which show irregularities in declension, gen-
der, or case Boniface also used Phocas as his source:

Boniface 490, 1--491, 12 Phocas 426, 14--427, 8; 428, 15-
31; 412, 6-16; 413, 26--414, 3

490, 29. Hunc laterem
accusativum tantum lectio
usurpat
(hoc latere LN)

428, 18. laterem, simili-
ter accusativum tantum lectio
usurpavit
(laterem latere similiter acc.
et abl. singularem laterem
similiter acc. tantum lectio
usurpavit F)

Toward the end of his discussion of verbs Boniface used
from Phocas his section on verbs whose perfect systems are irreg-
ular:

Boniface 526, 26--527, 5 Phocas 438, 12-24

527, 2. medicatus sum 438, 17. medicatus sum
(om. Pf add. \$)

8. Audax¹

Boniface's eclectic use of his sources is perhaps best
illustrated in the case of Audax, who offered him material for
the pronoun, verb, conjunction, and preposition. Frequently the
borrowings were single words or short expressions, which Boniface
so fused with material from other sources as to make them not
easily recognizable as coming from Audax. His use of Audax and
his fusion of sources is best seen in the discussion of the pro-
noun, for which he used all the material contained in the short
treatise of Audax on the pronoun. It will be observed that the

¹Keil, VII, 320-62.

text of Boniface corresponds closely with the readings of Berne MS 336, which Keil designates B.

Boniface 492, 5-30

492, 10. . . . pro-
nomen est quod pro ipso
nomine positum, licet mi-
nus plene, idem tamen
significat.

Cf. Audax 343, 8-26

343, 9-10. Quid est pro-
nomen? Pars orationis dicta,
quod pro ipso posita nomine
minus quidem plene, idem ta-
men significet.

Cf. Donatus 379, 23-24. Pro-
nomen est pars orationis,
quae pro nomine posita tantum-
dem paene significat

Cf. Charisius 200, 9-10. Pro-
nomen est pars orationis quae
posita pro nomine minus qui-
dem plene, idem tamen signi-
ficat.

In the following sentence Boniface follows Audax in plac-
ing minus quam finita along with finita and infinita:

492, 13-15. Qualitas
pronominum bipertita esse
dinoscitur, aut enim fi-
nita sunt, aut infinita,
aut minus quam finita.

343, 12-13. sed qualitas
pronominum in tres species
dividitur: nam aut finita
sunt pronomina aut infinita
aut minus quam finita.

Cf. Donatus 379, 26-29. Qua-
litas pronominum bipertita
est. aut enim finita sunt
pronomina aut infinita
sunt etiam pronomina minus
quam finita

Cf. Charisius 200, 12. Qua-
litas pronominum finita est
aut infinita.

Audax is the source of the next, but Donatus contributes
the word recipiunt:

492, 15-19. Finita pro-
nomina sunt quae recipiunt
certam personam, ut ego,
tu; infinita quae certam
personam non habent, ut
quis, quae, quod; minus
quam finita quae certis
incertisque personis apta-
ri possunt, ut iste, ille,
ipse.

343, 14-17. Finitum pro-
nomen est quod notat certam
personam, ut ego tu; infini-
tum, quod certam personam non
habet, ut quis quae quod.
Minus quam finitum quid est?
Quod certis incertisque per-
sonis aptari potest, ut iste
ille ipse.

Cf. Donatus 379, 27-29. fini-
ta sunt quae recipiunt perso-
nas, ut ego tu ille; infinita
sunt quae non recipiunt per-
sonas, ut quis quae quod:
sunt etiam pronomina minus
quam finita ut ipse iste.

Cf. Charisius 200, 12-15. fi-

nita est quae notat certam personam, ut ego tu ille. infinita est quae cuilibet personae potest aptari, ut quis quantus qualis.

Following Audax, Boniface places the dual number with the singular and plural:

- 492, 23-26. item dualis secundum quosdam, ut duo, uterque, ambo. Est quidem et communis, ut qui, 5. quae (dicimus enim 'qui magister' et 'qui magistri', 'quae femina' et 'quae feminae')

- 343, 20-22. [item dualis, ut duo ambo uterque]. est et numerus communis, qui in singulari pluralique similiter 5. ponitur, ut qui quae: dicimus enim qui vir et qui viri, quae mulier et quae mulieres. (2 est enim et communis BM)

Boniface follows Audax in the choice of the word caret:

Boniface 493, 7.

prima persona vocativo caret

Cf. Audax 343, 31

vocativo enim caret

Cf. Donatus 380, 27. prima non habet vocativum casum.

The next passage is taken verbatim from Audax:

Boniface 493, 30--494, 2

- Pronomina autem quaedam, ut nomina, aut numerum significant, ut quot, tot; aut gentem, ut cuias, 5. nostras; aut ordinem, ut quotus, totus; aut qualitatem, ut qualis, talis; aut quantitatem, ut quantus, tantus. (2 aut nomina N)

Audax 343, 26-29

- Pronomina autem quaedam, ut nomina, aut numerum significant, ut quot, tot; aut gentem, ut cuias, nostras; 5. aut ordinem, ut quotus, totus. aut qualitatem, ut qualis, talis; aut quantitatem, ut quantus, tantus. (2 aut nomina B)

Passages from his treatment of the verb are used by Boniface with variations in wording and in the use of examples:

Boniface 496, 1--497, 5

496, 5. Qualitas verbi in modos et in formas est divisa
(verborum L² modos L¹ ex modis corr. N¹ modis L² formas LN formis L²)

Audax 344, 8--345, 10

344, 11. Qualitas verborum in quot partes dividitur? In duas, id est in modos et in formas. (verborum om. M add. B)

7. quod agimus

15. quid agamus (quid agimus B)

11. legam, faciam

19. legam faciam (faciam om. M add. B)

14. Coniunctivus modus dicitur qui sine aliarum orationum coniunctione

21. Coniunctivus cur dicitur? Quia sine coniunctione aliarum orationum

27. impletur

28. Formae igitur quattuor esse dinoscuntur: indicativa, meditativa, frequentativa, inchoativa.
5. Indicativa plenum indicantis sensum habet, ut lego; meditativa semper meditatur, ut lecturio, id est legere desidero; et esurio,
10. id est edere desidero; frequentativa per quam aliquid frequentamus, ut lectito, clamito; inchoativa forma est quae subito
15. motu nascitur, ut ferveresco, viresco, calesco, et praeteritum tempus non habet.

31. expletur
(expletur B impletur M)

345. 1. Formae quae sunt? Perfecta, ut lego, meditativa, ut lecturio, frequentativa, ut lectito, inchoativa, ut ferveresco calesco. Perfecta forma cur dicitur? Quia plenus est in ea indicantis sensus, ut lego. Meditativa forma cur dicitur? Eo quod semper meditatur, ut lecturio, id est legere desidero, esurio, id est edere desidero, parturio, id est parere desidero. Inchoativa forma cur dicitur? Quia subito motu nascitur, ut ferveresco calesco. praeteritum tempus non habet: non enim possumus dicere ferverescui calescui, quae enim
20. inchoantur, perfecta adhuc non sunt. Frequentativa forma cur dicitur? Quod per eam aliquid frequentamus, ut lectito clamito.
- (1 formae [5] calesco
om. M add. B 16 calesco
om. M add. B 21 frequentativa [24] clamito om.
M add. B)

Boniface 498, 3-9

- Porro haec coniugatio utrum i litteram correptam habeat an productam in imperativo modo et infinitivo
5. vo statim discernitur, nam si correpta fuerit imperativo modo et infinitivo transit in e, ut legis lege legere, scribis scribe
10. scribere; quando producta erit non mutabitur, ut audis audi audire, venis venire.
- (3 in om. L 1. m. add. L²)

Boniface 498, 12-15

quae agunt
quae patiuntur
quae nec agunt aliquid
nec patiuntur

Audax 345, 32--346, 6

- Ubi ergo cognoscimus, quando in secunda persona i correpta vel producta sit?
- In imperativo modo: nam quotiens correpta est, detracta s littera transit in e, ut lego legis lege, scribo scribis scribe; quando autem producta est, perseverat in imperativo, ut audio audis audi, servio servis servi. omnis ergo coniugationis effectus ex imperativo modo cognoscitur.
- (4 in om. B add. V item 9
10 audi et servi om. B add.
V)

Cf. Audax 346, 15-17

quia agunt quia
patiuntur quia nec
agunt nec patiuntur

To a passage borrowed from Donatus (Keil, IV, 384, 4-9)

Boniface added examples which came from Audax, viz., depono, sus-

tineo, expleo, suffero:

Boniface 498, 26-29

Cf. Audax 346, 28-29

Boniface 498, 32--499, 10

Audax 347, 1-10

(om. M add. B)

Boniface follows Audax in giving lists of simple and composite conjunctions. Probus (Keil, IV, 143, 28--144, 14) also contains this list, but there are some words which are not included in Probus, and Boniface follows Audax in calling etiam, praesertim, quia, quoniam simple conjunctions rather than composite as does Probus.

Boniface 537, 4-8

Audax 350, 11-15

Boniface 542, 3-11

Cf. Audax 349, 14--350, 8

3. Sunt simplices . .
. . nisi

26. nisi composita
(nisi simplex B)

6. Sunt compositae, ut
. . . . seu

25. seu simplex
(seu composita B)

In illustrating cases which various prepositions govern, though his source is Charisius, Boniface chooses many examples from Audax. These are: arcum, conscientiam, prudentes, templum, Palatium, balneas, summam, ius, secus vos, civitate, servis, fratre, medico, usu, fine:

Boniface 543, 12-25

Cf. Audax 352, 5-14

Boniface 544, 30-31; 545, 3-16;
546, 1-8

Audax 353, 22-354, 27

544, 30. quando casu
suo et presso accentu pronuntiantur, praepositiones nuncupantur

353, 22. quando ante cum
casu suo et presso accentu pronuntiat, praepositio nuncupatur
(ante casu suo et praesu accentu pronuntiantur B)

545, 5. Antonius . .
. . scripsit ex urbe

27. Antonius erupit ex urbe

6. quae, quando non cum casu suo <et cum> acuto accentu inveniuntur iam non sunt praepositiones,
5. sed id quod significant appellantur.

32. quae neque cum casu suo et cum acuto accentu inveniuntur, iam non praepositiones, sed hoc quod significant appellantur.
5. (1 neque cum casu suo accuto accitu inveniuntur B 4 sed hoc] sedici B)

9. adverbium, ut apud praefatum

354, 6. adverbium ut apud Terentium
(adverbium et apud pfatuus B)

Boniface 546, 24-31

Cf. Audax 355, 20-28

25. Plinium
(plenium N)

20. Plinius
(plenius B)

31. in viridi
(uiride N)

28. in viridi fronde
(in uiride B)

9. Isidore¹

The opening pages of the Ars Bonifatii, indeed, the first lines are derived from Isidore, but Boniface makes no mention of him in the list of his sources. Like Isidore, Boniface classified appellative nouns in twenty-eight groups, but Boniface's wording differs much, as does his order. He omits of Isidore's grouping that species which Isidore calls "actualia," and to it he adds two groups which Donatus contains: appellatives of number and order.² Some of the groups appear in Boniface under different terms from those used by Isidore.

Boniface 475, 5-8

Isidore I. vi. 1

Partes orationis primus Aristotilis duas fertur tradidisse, deinde Donatus octo definivit.

5. Sed omnes ad illa duo principalia revertuntur, id est, nomen et verbum, eo quod ex illis nata esse dinoscuntur.
(4 definiunt N)

Partes orationis primus Aristoteles duas tradidit, nomen et verbum; deinde Donatus octo definivit. Sed omnes ad illa duo principalia

5. revertuntur, id est, ad nomen et verbum, quae significant personam et actum. Reliquae adpendices sunt et ex his
10. originem trahunt.
(4 definiunt U 5 id est om. K¹)

The passage defining the praenomen, nomen, cognomen, and agnomen comes from Isidore, but it has phrases and examples drawn from Donatus and Charisius:

Boniface 475, 21--476, 7

Isidore I. vii. 1-2

475, 21. Species priorum nominum quattuor sunt: praenomen, nomen, cognomen, agnomen. Prae-

5. nomen est quod nomini praepositur, ut Publius. Nomen quod originem familiae declarat, ut Cornelius. Cornelii enim omnes
10. in eo genere dicuntur. Cognomen quod nomini subiungitur, ut Scipio. Agnomen vero quasi accedens nomen, ut Scipio Africanus

vii. 1. Species priorum nominum quattuor [sunt]: praenomen, nomen, cognomen, agnomen. Praenomen dictum

5. eo, quod nomini praepositur, ut 'Lucius', 'Quintus'. Nomen vocatum, quia notat genus, ut 'Cornelius'. Cornelii enim omnes in eo genere. Cog-
10. nomen, quia nomini coniungitur, ut 'Scipio'. Agnomen vero quasi accedens nomen, ut 'Metellus Creticus', quia Cretam subegit.

¹W. M. Lindsay, Isidori etymologiae (Oxford, 1911).

²Cf. Donatus, Keil, IV, 374, 6-7.

15. aut Metellus Creticus,
quia Cretam subegit.

(2 sunt hab. BC om. K¹T 3
praenomen [4] agnomen
om. K¹ 7 eo quod notat B
13-14 qui cretam T)

Boniface 476, 8--478, 2

Isidore I. vii. 3-26

476, 9. in viginti et
octo species dividuntur

vii. 3. in viginti octo
species dividuntur
(viginti et octo B)

12. incorporalia, quae
carent corpore

4. Incorporalia, quia ca-
rent corpus
(corpore BCK)

13. primae positionis

7. principalia, quia pri-
mam positionem habent

15. Derivativa
quae a nomine deducuntur

8. Derivativa eo, quod ex
alio nomine deducantur
(ex] ab K)

17. quasi diminutiva

10. sono diminutiva

19. sic enim et Graecus
et Latinus dicit.

11. Sic enim [et] Graecus
et Latinus dicit.
(enim et gr. CT)

20. in Latinum conver-
tuntur

12. in Latinum vertuntur
(in latino K latinum [om.
in] T)

23. quae corrumpunt

13. quia corrumpunt
(quae K)

477, 6. tethica
(tethethica N)

21. ctetica
(Ctethica T² Thetica BC
Thedica K Tethica T¹)

7. mediae significati-
onis, quae ab aliis epithe-
ta dicuntur, ut magnus,
fortis, quibus nisi adici-
5. atur aut vir, aut exerci-
tus, aut aliquid huius mo-
di semiplena pendere di-
noscuntur.

22. Epitheta, quae Latine
adiectiva vel superposita
appellantur, eo quod ad in-
plendam sui significationem
5. nominibus adiciantur, ut 'mag-
nus', 'doctus'. Adicis ea
personis, ut 'magnus philoso-
phus', 'doctus homo' et ple-
nus est sensus.

Cf. Donatus 374, 2-4

sunt alia mediae signifi-
cationis et adiecta nominibus,
ut magnus fortis: dicimus
enim 'magnus vir' 'fortis ex-
ercitus': haec etiam epitheta
dicuntur [id est adiectiva].

18. ad aliquid dicta

16. relativa dicta

20. ad aliquid dicta,
aliter quodam modo se ha-
bentia

17. ad aliquid qualiter
se habentia

23. generalia, quae
multarum rerum sunt, ut
ars, animal.

5. generalia, quia multa-
rum rerum sunt, ut 'animal'.
(animalia K)

24. specialia, quae partem demonstrant

27. verbalia, quae sunt facta de verbo

30. verbis similia

Boniface 478, 3-5

Comparatio est elocutio quae alterum alteri praefert. Cuius tres sunt gradus: positivus, comparativus, superlativus.

6. specialia, quia partem demonstrant

25. verbalia dicuntur, quia de verbo nascuntur (quae K)

26. verbis similia (verbi similia BK)

Isidore I. vii. 27

Comparatio dicta quia ex alterius comparatione alterum praefert. Cuius gradus tres sunt: positivus, comparativus

5. [et] superlativus. (3-4 sunt tres K 5 et B¹ om. CK)

10. Virgilius Maro¹

Various sections from the grammatical work of Virgilius Maro are incorporated by Boniface. Similar as the passages of the two authors are, there are enough variations to warrant their quotation in full. In the first I include a passage from the Ars anonyma Bernensis² attributed by its author to Virgilius Maro.

Boniface 494, 11-19

Virgilius Maro 44, 5-10; 45, 17--46, 1

Nota pronomina, quae frequenti usu trita sunt, non est necesse flectere, sed eorum compositiones

5. aliqua ex parte tangamus. Componuntur siquidem multa pronomina, ut egomet, tumet, hiece haecce hocce, quisquis, quisnam, quilibet,
10. quiscumque, quisque, quispiam, isdem, quisquam, aliquis, quidam, quiquam, quippiam. Quorundam pronominum compositiones aut
15. praeponuntur aut subiunguntur: praeponuntur, ut aliquis; subiunguntur, ut quisdam, egomet.

pronomina nota, quia in usu habentur, non nos necesse est flectere, sed eorum compositiones aliqua ex parte diserere. multa siquidem pronomina componuntur ut egomet tumet hiece haecce hocce quisquis quisnam quislibet quiscumque quisque quispiam.

10. Idem multi volunt esse isdem quorundam pronominum compositiones aut praeponuntur aut subiunguntur ut quisdam egomet.

(1 pronomina [5] multa om. N 10 isdem N)

Cf. Ars anonyma Bernensis, Hagen, 140, 7-14

Item Virgilius Maro dixit: quorundam pronominum composi-

¹J. Huemer, Virgilii Maronis grammatici opera (Leipzig, 1886).

²H. Hagen, Anecdota Helvetica quae ad grammaticam latinam spectant (Leipzig, 1870), pp. 62-142.

tiones aut praeponuntur, ut aliquis, siquis; aut subiunguntur, ut quidam egomet. Multa siquidem pronomina componuntur, ut egomet tumet hicce haecce hocce quisquis quaequae quodquod vel quicquid, quisnam quaenam <quodnam>, quislibet quaelibet quodlibet, quiscumque quaecumque quodcumque, quisque quaeque quodque, quispiam quaequam quodpiam vel quidpiam, quisvis quaevis quodvis, quisquam quaequam quodquam.

Boniface 494, 26-29

Item se nominativo utriusque numeri caret. Totus genitivum non habet pluralem. Unus per quosdam gradus conponitur, ut unusquisque, et facit pluraliter singuli quique.

Virgilius Maro 46, 1-9

se nominativum utriusque numeri habere non potest. totus genitivum pluralem non habet unus per quosdam componitur gradus ut unusquis et adicitur unusquisque et habet pluraliter singuli quique.

Boniface 494, 29-30

Solus per omnes casus praeter pluralem genitivum flecti debet.

Virgilius Maro 48, 6-7

solus per omnes casus praeter pluralem genitivum flecti debet.

Boniface 494, 30--495, 2

Item qui et quis, et quae et qua, quod et quid similiter inveniuntur. Haec nominativo adiungi
5. non debent sed genetivo plurali vel ablativo eiusdem numeri, ut 'aliquis hominum' sive 'aliqui ex hominibus'.

Virgilius Maro 46, 16-21

qui et quis, quae et qua et quod et quid similiter inveniuntur, sed unam declinationem habent ac nominativo
5. adiungi non debent, sed genetivo plurali vel ablativo eiusdem numeri ut aliquis hominum sive aliquis ex hominibus, non autem aliquis homo. (4 hac P)

Boniface 495, 2-11

Inter is et hic hoc distat, quod is subiungitur ut 'habet¹ is', sed tamen si coniunctionem
5. subiunctivam sibi habuerit copulatam praeponi potest, ut 'is autem', 'is vero'; hic autem semper praeponitur, ut 'hic enim', sed
10. tamen aliquando licito subiungitur si copulatum

Virgilius Maro 47, 1-10

inter is et hic hoc distat, quod is subiungitur ut at is. sed tamen si coniunctionem subiunctivam sibi habuerit
5. copulatam, is praeponi potest, ut is autem, is vero. hic autem semper praeponitur ut hic enim. si quando coniunctioni praepositivi ordinis
10. fuerit copulatum, tunc licito subiungitur ut quoniam hic.

¹This appears to be a confusion between at and ab. The reading of N is hab.

- fuerit coniunctioni prae-positivi ordinis, ut 'quoniam hic'. Item mei vel
15. mis ita intellegendum est, quia mis non dicitur nisi de ea re, quae ab aliquo repromissa et ventura speratur; mei autem de eo
20. quod ad praesens possideatur.
(12 coniunctioni L coniunctionem N)

Boniface 495, 22-30

- Item ista per tres casus flexerunt: cuius cui cuio, cuia cuiae cuiae, cuium cui cuio.
5. Item haec per tetra casus, ut helus helius heli helum, hela helius heli helam, helum helius heli helum. Item penta casibus utentia,
10. masculina nominativo eccum, dativo ecco, accusativo eccum, vocativo eccum, ablativo ecco; feminina ecca, dativo eccae, accusativo eccam, vocativo eccae, ablativo eccae; sic et ellum. Quae plurali numero carent.
- (6 helium N 8 in init. helium N)

Boniface 542, 11-20

- Inter autem et enim hoc distat, quia autem dictionum sensum commotat ac discernit, enim conglutinat. Inter verum et
5. vero duae sunt distantiae, una, quia verum praepositivi ordinis <est>, vero subiunctivi; alia, quia verum causaliter pro tamen habetur, vero ob expletionem tantum suae rationis accipitur. Quamquam in
10. quinque species coniunctio divisa sit, tamen in sese commiscuntur, ita ut unaquaeque alterius ratione pro dictionum qualitate utatur.
- (2 qui N 7 que N 9 que N 15 productionem N)

- legimus flecti mei vel mis. quare hoc additur? hoc ita intellegendum, quia mis non
15. dicitur nisi de ea re, quam mihi ab aliquo repromissam spero eventuram, mei autem de eo quod ad praesens possideo.
- (6 at is ut is autem N cet. om. 7 autem om. N hic enim inter mei et mis N, cet. om. 8-9 coniunctione P)

Virgilius Maro 45, 4-13

- sunt quae tribus cassibus flectuntur cuius cui cuio, cuia cuiae cuiae, cuium cui cuio; sunt quae tetra cassibus declinantur ut helus helius heli helum, hela helius heli helam, helum helius heli helum. sunt etiam quae penta cassibus utuntur ut eccum, dativus ecco, accusativus eccum, vocativus eccum, ablativus ecco. hoc masculinum est, femininum eccae, dativus eccae, accusativus eccam, vocativus eccae, ablativus eccae. neutrum ellum, dativus elli, accusativus ellum, vocativus ellum, ablativus ello. sed plurali carent numero.
- (2 cui cuio [i bis corr.] N 3 cui N 6 helium helia N 8 etiam om. N 12-13 hoc Femininum om. N)

Virgilius Maro 73, 2-10

- inter autem et enim hoc distat, quia autem dictionum sensum commotat ac discernit, enim conglutinat. inter verum et vero duae sunt distantiae: una, quia verum praepositivi ordinis est, vero subiunctivi; alia, quia verum causaliter pro tamen habetur, vero ob expletionem suae tantum stationis accipitur. quamquam in V species coniunctio divisa sit, tamen in sese commiscuntur, ita ut unaquaeque alterius ratione pro dictionum qualitate utatur.

Boniface 546, 19-24

Circa et erga praepositiones hanc diversitatem habent, [si] quod circa secundum quosdam ad visibilem materiam vel locum pertinet; erga ad animam spectat, vel maxime cum aliquem propensio-rem affectum generat proximorum, 10. ut circa forum, et erga patrem.

Virgilius Maro 75, 12-16

circa et erga duae praepositiones sunt cassus accusativi, sed hanc diversitatem habent, quod circa ad visibilem materiam vel locum pertinet, erga autem ad animam spectat, maxime cum aliquem propensio-rem affectum gerat proximorum. (7 spectat et affectum N)

The first two lines of the discussion of the interjection bear some similarity to Virgilius Maro:

Boniface CI 1

Interiectionis significatio, quia a plurimis auctoribus pene supervacua esse et incondita iudicata est, in hoc opere praetermitti debet.

Virgilius Maro 76, 2-3

Interiectionum significatio et quia trita est et quia pene supervacua atque incondita a nostris iudicata est

11. Aldhelm¹

Boniface used Aldhelm as his source for a lengthy passage which is concerned with orthographical changes which result when prepositions are compounded. The material is found in a miscellany of Aldhelm which appears under the title "DE METRIS ET ENIGMATIBUS AC PEDUM REGULIS." Boniface condensed his treatment, and he omitted all quotations used by Aldhelm and many of the illustrations. For this portion of Boniface's grammar we have MS N alone. As this is carelessly written and as mutilation of the MS makes some words either partly or completely illegible, Boniface's text must be restored from Aldhelm's.

Boniface XCIX

Aldhelm 194, 6--199, 9

2. frenatus <effrenatus>

elido, elisi
(elido] elidi N)

3. a qua sequens pars orationis inchoat, ut cedo, accedo, non adcedo; accessi, non adcessi
(accessi non adcesi N)

194, 16. frenatus effrenatus

20. elido elisi
(elidi P elesi KP¹)

21. a qua sequens orationis inchoat pars ut cedo accedo non adcedo, accessi non adcessi
(non adcedo K non accedo P¹)

¹R. Ehwald, Aldhelmi opera, MGH, Auctores antiquissimi, XV (Berlin, 1919), Pars I-II, 194, 6--199, 9.

item utrumque corrumpuntur ad praepositio et subsequens pars orationis, ut cantus, accentus

alligo allatus

mutatur et in r et al-
trinsecus corrumpuntur
partes, ut rapio, arripio,
arreptus; arrexī; arrogo

4. Item sub, praepositio utriusque casus, interdum b litteram amittens in eam convertitur qua sequens pars oritur, aut ex corrupto et integro partem orationis componit, ut suffulcio, suffultus; suffodio; suffero, suffers, suffert; suppono, suppositura; suggestio, suggero, suggestit; summoveo, summotus; succumbo, succumbui (3 amittens N 7-8 suffulcio] suffitio ut vid. N 10 subpono N 12 suggestit ex suggestit corr. N¹)

- ut supprimo, sustineo, sufficio, suscipio, quorum primitiva integra sunt sub, et premo, <teneo>, facio, capio, sed in compositione figurae b, e, a litteram in alias solvuntur (4 teneo om. N)

5. oppeto om-
mutesco offulcio
(offulcio] ultio N)

6. In praepositio interdum n litteram in m

om. cett. non accessai F¹
accersi non adcersi N)

26. cantus (accepta prae-
positione ad utrumque corrumpitur) [ut] accentus
(utrumque KN¹ Mai utrumque
F ut codd. edd. delevi)

195. 5. alligo alligavi

6. Solvitur et in r ut
arripio arripui (cuius simplex est rapio; sed accepta praepositione ad neutra pars corruptione carebit) arreptus, arrepticus; arrigo arrexī, arrogo arrogans arrogantia.
(1. et om. P¹ 2 arripui om. KP¹ 6 arrepticus om. P¹)

18. Sub, praepositio utriusque casus, interdum b litteram amittens in eam convertit, qua sequens oritur
5. vocabulum seu verbum, aut ex corrupto et integro partem orationis componit ut suffulcio suffultus, suffodio, suppono suppositura, suggestio
10. suggero suggestit.
suffero suffers suffert . .
. . summoveo summotus, succumbo succubui
(3 amittens K amittens P¹
admittens cett. 3-4 convertitur codd. edd. 7-8
suffulcio om. F 9 suppositura KP¹ suppositura FN
Mai Giles suggestio KP¹
10 sutgest//// suggestit F
12-13 succubo NF Mai Giles
succumbo succumbui P¹ succubo K)

28. ut supprimo, sustineo, sufficio, suscipio, quorum primitiva integra sunt sub et premo, <teneo>, facio, capio, sed in compositione figurarum b, e, a in alios litterarum characteres vertuntur.
(4 teneo om. codd. edd. 6 alias KP¹)

196. 2. oppeto
ommutesco offulcio
(oppeto R appeto cett.
commutesco KP¹ comutui K
obmmutesco F)

13. Interdum n litteram in m commutat ut im-

transit, ut improbus impunitus . .

5. . . . aut salva praepositione subiuncta corrumpuntur, ut castus, incestus inerbis (2-3 m intransit N 3-4 improbus] impluribus N 6 corrumpantur N)

7. Con praepositio in compositione aut ipsa corrumpitur aut accedentes partes orationis corrumpit;

5. pit; corrumpitur, ut commeat, commercium, commoveo, corruo, corroboro, corrumpto, colloquor, collegium, collectio, colludium; corrumpit, ut fateor, confiteor; gradior, ingredior; cantus, concentus; scando, conscendo; cano, concino; cado, concido; taceo, conticeo; facio, conficio; capio, concipio. (1-2 in compositione] in con praepositio N 4 orationes N 8 colloquos N)

ut aeternus, coaeternus; coaevus; coaetaneus; coepiscopus; coacervo; coarto; coerceo; cohibeo; coaequo. (3 coepiscopus N coacervo] coejuero N 5 coaequo N)

8. In praepositio corrumpit verba, ut facio, inficio; capio, incipio; gradior, ingredior; patior, impertior.

9. Re praepositio aut subiuncta corrumpit et ipsa integra permanet, ut captus, receptus; capio,

probus impunitas . .

5. . . . aut ipsa praepositione integra cohaerentia corrumpuntur ut castus incestus imberbis (1 in praepositio interdum codd. edd. littera F littera non m P¹ 2-3 improbus KN¹ 3 impunitas KN 5-6 corrumpantur FN 6 castus om. P¹ 7 inerbis codd. edd.)

23. Con praepositio aut ipsa in compositione corrumpitur ut commoveo, commercium, meo commeo, meatus commeatus, corroboro, corruo, corrumpto, colloquor, colloquium, collega, collegium, collectio, collectanea, colludium; aut accedentes orationum partes corrumpit ipsa manente integra: fateor confiteor confessus, gradior congrador congressus, cantus concentus, scando conscendo, statuo constituo, cano concino, iacio conicio cado concido taceo conticeo teneo contineo, tango contingo, calco conculco, facio conficio, capio concipio (2 in compositione codd. 4 meo commeo om. P¹ 6 collo- cor F 9-10 corrumpunt P¹ 12 congrador om. K 13-14 conscendo om. KP¹)

197, 13. ut aeternus coaeternus, coaevus, coaetaneus, coepiscopus, coacervo, coarto arceo coerceo cohibeo, coaequo, coalesco (2 coaevus] coaequus P¹ coequus K coagnus F³ 3 coaequus F³N coaruo s. 1. ce N coarcto FN 4 arceo coerceo KP¹ om. cett. 5 coaequo F)

196, 11. In praepositio corrumpit verba ut facio inficio, capio incipio, gradior ingredior, partior impertior (4 congrador FF³N Mai Giles ingredior KP¹)

197, 21. Re praepositio aut subnexas orationum partes corrumpit et ipsa detrimentum non patitur ut capio

5. recipio; sapio, resipio;
facio, reficio; factus,
refectus aut eadem
re praepositio si sub^t re-
demptus; actus redactus;
10. emo, redimo;

5. recipio, captio receptio,
captus receptus, sapio resi-
pio resipisco, facio reficio,
factus refectus aut
eadem re praepositio, si ad
10. verba a vocalibus incipientia
accesserit, d litteram crebro
assumit ut emo redimo, emptio
redemptio, emptus redemptus ¹
(2 subnixas FF³KN subnixia P¹
subnexas Mai Giles 4 non
om. P¹ 6 sapio [8]
refectus om. KP¹)

11. Circum praepositio
<m> aliquoties <amittit>,
ut circuitus.

12. Ante praepositio
interdum emittit in i, ut
antecipio, antiquitus.

198, 15. Circum praeposi-
tio m aliquoties amittit ut
circuitus.

16. Sic ante praepositio
e in i commutat ut anticipo
psalmigrafo adstipulante [ut]
"Anticipaverunt oculi mei vi-
gilias."

13. Dis praepositio
interdum adempta s littera
in compositione corrumpi-
tur, ut diluo; dilancio;
5. diluto; dilabor, dilapsus;
dilancinatus; quod si s
littera in principio par-
tis sequentis ponatur, in
eadem praepositione non
10. perit, ut dissolio, dis-
solvo, dissero; non numquam
s in f solvitur, ut
facilis, difficilis; facul-
tas, difficultas, tam prae-
15. positio corrumpit <Sequen-
tibus autem c, p, t dis
praepositio integra manet>,
ut
(5 diluto] diluto N 10
dispoleo N 15-17 ex Ald.
supplevi)

13. Dis praepositio inter-
dum s litteram in compositione
perdit ut diluto dilusus,
dilancio, diluo, dilabor di-
lapsus dilancio di-
lancinatus Quodsi s
littera in principio verbi
ponatur, eadem praepositio
non perdit s ut dissolio,
10. dissolvo, dissero; interdum s
in f mutatur ut fa-
cultas difficultas
facilis difficilis, tam prae-
positione corrupta quem nomi-
ne. Sequentibus autem c, p,
15. t dis praepositio integra ma-
net ut
(3 diluto dilusus codd.; an
diuido diuisus legendum?
dilutus F 5 dilancio di-
lancinatus om. P¹ 9 dispo-
lio FKP¹ 10 dissero om. P¹)

12. Asper¹

It is extremely difficult to determine to what extent
Boniface is indebted to Asper in that the similarity between the
two is mostly that of treatment.

For the noun Asper may be the source for a few of the
rarer examples:

¹Hagen, op. cit., pp. 39-61.

Boniface 475, 17-18

Sion mons

Boniface 491, 25-30

- Greca quoque nomina a terminata neutra, quae apud nos tertiae declinationis regulam intendent, ut crisma, enigma, dogma, scema; inveniuntur quaedam tam secundae quam tertiae declinationis, ut hoc baptisma huius baptismatis, et hoc baptismum huius baptismi.

Asper 39, 7

Sion mons

Asper 44, 18-24

- Item nomina Graeca neutro genere declinanda: nominativo hoc chrisma genetivo Sic declinandum est: aenigma 5. toreuma schema stemma stigma charisma et his similia. (1 greca AB 3 crisma etc. semper AB 4 Sic declinandum est baptisma enigma toregma pascha thema diadema dogma anathema stigma et his similia B enigma toregma AB 5 scema A)

Cf. Ars anonyma Bernensis, Hagen, 108, 19-31

In a igitur desinentia nomina in tertia declinatione Graeca sunt et neutra, ut hoc schema dogma poema emblemata creuma toreumata teriuma celeuma baptismata charisma aenigmatorecma onoma rhemagramma et cetera. Haec autem nomina Graeca sic declinantur: hoc schema huius schematis Sic declinantur cetera nomina Graeca in a desinentia in tertia declinatione. Sciendum est autem, quod haec nomina diversas declinationes apud veteres habuerunt; alii enim alia declinabant; haec schema huius schemae; alii vero sic declinabant: hoc schematum huius schemati . . . sicut illa nomina secundae declinationis in um desinentia. (scema semper)

I have stated above,¹ in discussing Boniface's use of Charisius, that in the grouping of verbs into lists which are active, neuter, common, or deponent Boniface followed Asper and used Charisius only as a supplementary source, even though frequently he offered fuller material than Asper. The passages under discussion are:

Boniface 502, 24--503, 4

Asper 49, 11-16; 50, 21-25; 51, 3-5; 50, 26--51, 2

¹p. 55.

Activa enim primi ordinis haec sunt: voco, amo, clamo, exalto, rogo, aedifico, sanctifico, inclino, dono, levo, noto, quae accepta r littera passiva sunt, ut vocor, amor. Neutralia vero primi ordinis haec sunt; ieiuno, ambulo, vigilo, sto, nato, volo de volatu, exulto, ructo, bello, intro. Communia primi ordinis, ut emulor, vador, scrutor, osculor, criminor, populor, recordor, auxilior, opitulor, amplector, imitor, percunctor, praecor, hortor, veneror, suffragor, calumnior, testor, odoror, memoror, roboror, grassor. Deponentia primi ordinis haec, ut arbitror, opinor, laetor, contempler, meditor, epulor, conor, glorior, proelior, rimor, comminor, suspicor, reor.

Boniface 505, 26--506, 2

Haec namque sunt activa secundi ordinis, quae adiecta r littera in passiva convertuntur: impleo, video, habeo, possideo, teneo, adhibeo, permulceo, timeo, dirideo, dispondeo. Neutralia haec: sedeo, soleo, luceo, careo, palleo, indigeo, stupeo, fulgeo, strideo, horreo, pareo, adhaereo, pateo. Communia, ut vereor. Deponentia secundi ordinis: mereor, confiteor, fateor, misereor, intueor.

Boniface 508, 11-19

Hac regula continentur verba activa et passiva

Asper lacks sanctifico; vador, suffragor, calumnior, testor, odoror, memoror, roboror, grassor; rimor, comminor.

Cf. Charisius 470, 22--475, 10; 464, 1--466, 12.¹

Charisius is the source for: vador, suffragor, calumnior, testor, odoror, grassor, rimor.

Both Asper and Charisius lack: sanctifico, memoror, roboror, comminor, but Charisius has minor.

Asper 49, 19-20; 50, 21-25; 51, 3-5; 50, 26--51, 2

Asper lacks habeo, possideo, teneo, adhibeo, permulceo, timeo, dirideo, dispondeo; sedeo, soleo, indigeo, stupeo, strideo, horreo, adhaereo, pateo; mereor, fateor, intueor.

Cf. Charisius 475, 11--476, 16; 466, 13-26

Charisius is the source for: habeo, possideo, teneo, adhibeo, permulceo, timeo, dirideo, dispondeo; sedeo, soleo, indigeo, stupeo, strideo, horreo, pateo; mereor, fateor, intueor.

Both Asper and Charisius lack adhaereo, but Charisius has haereo.

Asper 49, 24-28; 50, 13-16; 50, 21-25; 51, 2-5; 50, 26--51, 2

Asper lacks trado, abdo,

¹References are to Barwick, *op. cit.* Keil does not include these lists. For *reor*, which Boniface includes in his list for the first conjugation, cf. 466, 23.

tertiaē correptae, quae r litteram decedendo et accedendo reciproco cursu discernens alternatim versat, ut duco, lego, facio, dico, traho, credo, trado, abdo, prodo, capio. Neutra quoque huic regulae parent, ut vado, curro, cado, pergo, vivo, surgo, fugio. Communia, ut reminiscor, amplexor, adipiscor, obliviscor, ulciscor. Deponentia, ut sequor, obsequor, loquor, persequor, nascor, proficiscor, vescor, fungor, fruor.

prodo, capio; vado, cado, pergo, vivo, fugio; adipiscor, obliviscor.

Cf. Charisius 476, 17--478, 11; 466, 27--467, 23

Charisius is the source for: abdo, prodo; vado, cado, vivo, fugio; adipiscor, obliviscor.

Both Asper and Charisius lack: trado, capio, pergo.

Boniface 511, 1-7

Hac analogia mancipata sunt verba tertiae coniugationis productiva activa et passiva, ut custodio, nutrio, sentio, munio, punio, finio, fulcio, vincio, farcio, sarcio, quae r accepta, ut dictum est, passiva fiunt, ut custodior, nutrior, et cetera. Neutra, ut venio, dormio, eo, exeo, in eo, queo, et cetera. Communia, ut mentior. Deponentia, ut metior, orior, ingredior, et similia.

Asper 50, 21-25; 50, 26--51, 2

Asper lacks here the entire group of active verbs: custodio, nutrio, sentio, munio, punio, finio, fulcio, vincio, farcio, sarcio; of the neuter group eo, exeo, in eo, queo; the common verb mentior; and of the deponent verbs ingredior.

Cf. Charisius 478, 12-32; 467, 24-34

Charisius is the source for: custodio, nutrio, sentio, munio, punio, finio, fulcio, vincio, farcio, sarcio; mentior; ingredior.

Both Asper and Charisius lack: eo, exeo, in eo, queo.

At the conclusion of the discussion of the preposition Asper again seems to be the source for one passage, at the end of which is contained a Biblical verse which I have been unable to find in any other earlier grammarian:¹

Boniface C 8-9

Item communes prae-positiones sunt in, sub, super, subter; tunc casui accusativo serviunt quando
5. aut gressu aut verbo aut iniuria aut labore aut lapsu aut ira motus adsign-

Asper 59, 5-11, 23-24, 30-60, 3

Utriusque vero casus prae-positiones idest accusativi et ablativi hae sunt: in sub super subter, quae tunc accusativo casui serviunt, quando aut gressu aut verbo aut iniuria aut lapsu aut labore

¹Miss Cobbs, *op. cit.*, p. 87, has found the same verse in Tatwin.

- natur, ut in perditionem mittor, in mortem descendo, in praecipitia ducor, et similia; ablativo vero quando nihil cum iracundia, nihil ad malum perti-
 10. nens, vel cum labore sit.
 15. Specialiter tamen intellegendum est quoties ad bonum remotus dirigitur et 'in' ablativo casui servit, ut est illud: "Deduc me, domine, in via tua et ambulabo in veritate tua."
 20. (2 post sunt scr. aut iniuria adsignatur et in [2] verbo [5].N transposui 8 per-
 dictionem N)
 aut ira motus adsignatur, quod ita intellegi potest
 10. in mortem et in mor-
 tes prosterno in
 praecipitium et in praecipi-
 tia ducor in proditi-
 onem et in prodiciones mittor,
 15. in montem et in montes ascen-
 do Ablativo vero ca-
 sui tunc hae praepositiones
 serviunt, quando nihil cum
 iracundia dicitur, nihil cum
 20. labore fit vel non ad malum
 curritur Sciendum est
 tamen specialiter, quod, quo-
 ties ad bonam partem gressus
 dirigitur, ponitur in abla-
 25. tivo casu, sicut dictum est:
 'deduc me, domine,
 in via tua et ambulabo in ve-
 ritate tua'.

13. Priscian

Boniface, whose purpose was to prepare a short and compact grammar, found a valuable aid in Priscian's concise work Institutio de nomine et pronomine et verbo.¹

Boniface follows Priscian in making the formation of the genitive case the basis for the arrangement of nouns into classes:
 Boniface 480, 25-30 Priscian 443, 3-9

Ordines nominum, quibus Latinorum facundia utitur, auctorum definitione plurimorum quinque esse conprobantur. Causa autem discernendorum ordinum genetivi casus formationi deputata esse dinoscitur, has quinque syllabas gubernanti: ae diptongon, i productam, is brevem, us productam, ei divisas.

Omnia nomina, quibus Latina utitur eloquentia, quinque declinationibus flectuntur, quae ordinem acceperunt ab ordine vocalium formantium genetivos. prima igitur declinatio est, cuius genetivus in ae diphthongon desinit secunda, cuius in i productam tertia in is brevem quarta in us productam quinta in ei divisas

Boniface's grammar is distinguished by his copious lists of examples, drawn from many sources. Priscian may well have been the source for the following:

Boniface 482, 17	Priscian 443, 14
citharista	his citharista
Boniface 483, 5-6	Priscian 445, 17-18

¹Keil, III, 443-56.

Arctus cupres-
sus arbutus
Boniface 484, 19
requies
Boniface 486, 5
ut hic et haec
virgo, homo, pauper

Arctus cupressus,
arbutus
Priscian 446, 31
haec requies
Priscian 446, 7
haec virgo
(hic et haec virgo nis 5)
Priscian 446, 11
haec virgo, hic et haec
homo
Priscian 444, 16
hic et haec pauper
Priscian 444, 29
sexus

Boniface 486, 28

sexus

Boniface draws from Priscian examples which are masculine, feminine, and neuter of the second, third, and fourth declensions, and feminine nouns of both the fourth and second declensions:

Boniface 491, 13-21

Priscian 445, 10-15; 18-20

Sunt item quae tam
masculina quam feminina et
neutra esse inveniuntur et
secundae et tertiae et
5. quartae declinationis, ut
hic et haec penus et peni,
et hoc penus penoris, et
hoc penum peni, et hoc pen-
nu huius peni; similiter
10. hic et haec specus huius
speci, et hoc specus huius
specoris, et hoc specum
huius speci, et hoc specu
huius specu. Item femini-
15. na quae tam quartae quam
secundae inveniuntur decli-
nationis, ut cornus, ficus,
laurus, quercus, pinus,
[panus].
(7 hic penus peneris LN
17 cornus] chorus LN)

nam penus et specus tam
masculini quam feminini et
neutri generis inveniuntur et
secundae et tertiae et quar-
tae declinationis, ut hic et
haec penus huius peni et hoc
penus penoris et hoc penum
peni et hoc penu huius peni.
similiter hic et haec specus
10. huius speci et hoc specus
huius specoris et hoc specum
huius speci et hoc specu
huius specu excipiun-
tur quinque, quae tam quartae
15. quam secundae inveniuntur, ut
quercus, laurus, pinus, cor-
nus, ficus, et unum tertiae,
Venus Veneris.

Much of the central portion of Boniface's short discus-
sion of the pronoun comes from Priscian, but the material is fused
with that from Donatus. Like Priscian, Boniface groups together
in declension the first and second persons:

Boniface 493, 2-8

Priscian 449, 11-20

493, 3. secunda tantum
persona vocativum casum
habet

449, 14. vocativum enim
secunda tantum habet persona

Boniface 493, 10-14

Priscian 449, 23-26

omnia genetivo ius,
dativo i littera per tria
genera terminantur et per
ceteros casus utriusque
numeri masculino genere et
neutro secundam formam no-
minum secundae declinatio-
nis regula efferuntur, fe-
minino autem primae.

Boniface 493, 20-22

Sunt quaedam communia
tertiaie declinationis,
quae gentis dicuntur, ut
nostras vestras, hic et
haec nostras vestras,
huius nostratis vestratis.

Boniface 493, 22-26

Sunt quaedam mobilia
de quibus varie auctores,
quidam nomina quidam pro-
nomina esse existimantes,
disputaverunt, et, quia
declinationem pronominum
habent, inter pronomina
posita sunt, ut unus, ul-
lus, nullus, solus, totus,
alius, uter, alter.

Boniface 494, 2-6

Quis vero vel qui pro-
nomina singulari numero
ablativum tam in o quam in
i terminat, ut a quo vel a
qui; plurali vero numero
dativum et ablativum per
tria genera duplicem habet
tam in bus quam in is fini-
tum, ut quis quibus vel a
quis a quibus.

Boniface, in discussing gerundives and supines, agrees
with Priscian, whom he names. It is likely that Boniface drew
the forms for the gerundives and supines from Priscian too. This
will be discussed later.¹

Boniface 502, 4-18

12. tamen Priscianus,
adiunctis praepositionibus,
fidenter nomina esse adfir-
mavit

quorum genetivus in ius
et dativus in i desinit per
tria genera; accusativus au-
tem et ablativus singularis
et omnes casus plurales in
masculino quidem et neutro
secundae declinationis nomi-
num terminationes servant, in
feminino vero primae

Priscian 449, 34-35

reliqua vero duo communia
sunt et tertiaie sunt declina-
tionis, ut hic et haec nos-
tras vestras, huius nostratis
vestratis.

Priscian 449, 35--450, 1

inveniuntur tamen novem
nomina mobilia, quae quia de-
clinationem pronominum habent,
inter pronomina quidam posue-
runt, ut quis unus
. . . . ullus nullus
. . . . solus totus
. . . . alius uter
. . . . alter.

Priscian 450, 3-6

quis vel qui accusativum
in em terminat, ut quem, et
ablativum tam in o quam in i,
ut a quo vel a qui, et dati-
vum et ablativum pluralem tam
in is quam in bus, ut a quis
vel a quibus.

Priscian 454, 4-24

¹p. 104.

14. Passages Originating with Boniface

Frequently throughout the grammar we find passages which are Boniface's own. For the most part these serve as connectives or as explanations of his procedure. Some show by their similarity the influence of other grammarians; some so clearly reveal his method as presented in the introductory letter as to leave no doubt that the author of the letter and the grammar are the same.

Sometimes Boniface adds an explanation or an observation:

- 484, 14-18 et omnia, ut reor, tas aut do aut io syllabis terminata, quae incorporalis speciei sunt, huius ordinis et generis feminini sunt, ut benignitas, caritas . . . factio, lectio, sicut et omnes appellationes verborum.
- 493, 29-30 Ex his quaedam sunt senariam formam observantia.
- 495, 12-17 Scito tamen in hac parte, sicut et in ceteris, multa aliter veteres declinasse, et ipsos iuris peritos auctores in plurimis dissensisse, nam in genere feminino genetivo casu pro ius et dativo pro i ae diptonon posuerunt, ut ista istae istae, illa illae illae, ipsa ipsae ipsae.
- 502, 10-12 Haec enim liquidius explananda reor, quae, licet quidam auctores verba infinitiva, quidam adverbia qualitatis, tamen Priscianus¹
- 537, 21-22 In istis tamen discernendis Donatus et Palaemon dissenserunt.

The following serve merely as connectives:

- 475, 10 Ab illo autem hoc modo digestae repperiuntur
- 502, 18-24 Hoc modo declinantur omnia verba primi ordinis, quae regulis analogiae non refragantur. Activi verbi declinationem per tempora et personas, per numeros et modos neutrale verbum sequitur; passivi vero commune et deponens, quorum pauca, discernendi generis causa, adnotatis propriis significationibus, subter collecta ponuntur.
- 505, 23-26 Hoc modo declinantur omnia verba secundae coniugationis analogiam observantia, et, ut in omnibus solent coniugationibus, neutralia activo, communia et deponentia passivo per declinationem serviunt.
- 508, 11-13 Hac regula continentur verba activa et passiva tertiae correptae, quae r litteram decedendo et accedendo reciproco cursu discernens alternatim versat, ut
- 511, 1-2 Hac analogia mancipata sunt verba tertiae coniugatio-

¹Keil, III, 454, 20-24.

nis productae activa et passiva, ut

Four passages from Boniface's discussion of the noun, which I group together, show striking similarities in content and expression to the introductory letter:¹

(1) 479, 28--480, 4

Cf. Letter 70-79²

Praeterea de nominibus quae aut femininum sonant et masculinum probant, aut contra masculinum sonant et femininum probant, aut neutra sono videntur et masculina aut feminina sensu sapiuntur, et quavis permutatione sono intellectione discrepantia, et de omnibus quae aliud sono promunt aliud sensu probant in subsequentibus plenius degestum esse repperies, et ubi sub quinta declinatione de casu nominum disputabitur diversis terminata litteris, liquidius exposita invenies.

(2) 480, 9-12

De hoc quoque numero, quae nomina vel qualiter cursus sui ordinem impleant vel quomodo aut quae deficient, in praefata expositione casuum plenius disputaturi sumus.

(3) 482, 9-12

Expositis enim per quinque ordines casuum varietatibus, uti ne in hac definitionis normula saltim apud simplices ambiguitas locum sibi vindicet, de nominibus quae cuiuscumque sint ordinis vel generis disseremus.

(4) 488, 26-31

Explanato quinque ordinum tramite et quae cuiusque sint declinationis vel generis nomina diversis litteris vel syl-

Tibi igitur non videatur fortuitu factum, quod in quinque declinationibus nominum tam multa ad exemplum uniusculisque generis vel declinationis diversis litteris vel syllabis terminata ad exemplum posita repperies, sed hac de re me coacervatim talia composuisse scies, quia singulae terminationes nominum pene singulis quibusque generibus congruere videntur, sicut sunt quaedam specie masculina sensu feminina, quaedam e contrario specie feminina virtute masculina, quaedam specie neutra intellectu feminina et cetera quaquaeverum se vertentia

25-27

ut optima quaeque et necessariora quasi in unum cumulando farciens marsuppiū coacervata et circumcisa tibi obtulerim.

43-48

Priscorum quippe consuetudines, qui multa aliter in eloquentia observasse dinoscuntur quam moderna urbanitas canonicum esse adprobat, ex latere quodammodo tangebam, ut, quandocumque tale aliquid in tramite scripturarum modernī usus regulis refragans nanciscaris, scias quo pacto percipias vel quo ritu recuses.

Cf. (1) Donatus IV. 375, 24-29

Sunt praeterea alia sono masculina, intellectu feminina ut ; alia sono feminina, intellectu masculina,

¹Some of these similarities have been pointed out by Fickermann, Neues Archiv, L, 213-14.

²HV, XXVI, 753 ff.

labiis terminata, acervo exemplorum cumulado, anomola quae sepiissime per eclipseos repagulum subtiliter analogiam trlicant, vestigiis auctorum tritis, quanto possimus nisu persequamur.

ut ; alia sono neutra, intellectu feminina, ut , alia sono feminina, intellectu neutra, ut ; alia sono masculina intellectu neutra

Cf. (3) Phocas V. 411, 27-30; 414, 28-29

Adgressus nominum regulas breviter explanare quoniam omnis ambiguitas in genere nominis et declinatione consistit ne confusione varietatis turbetur memoria.

in hac extremitate nulla sibi locum ambiguitas vindicat.

At the conclusion of his chapter on pronouns, Boniface states that he must dispense with certain obsolete forms. He explains in his letter for what end he is striving:

495, 30-32

Cf. Letter, 43-60

Per haec et multa his similia dispari tramite tendisse antiquos deprehendimus, quae omnia percensere, ne nimis fastidiosum et absurdum sit, non oportet.

Priscorum quippe consuetudines, qui multa aliter in eloquentia observasse dinoscuntur quam moderna urbanitas canonicum esse adprobat, ex latere quodammodo tangebam, ut, quandocumque tale aliquid in tramite scripturarum moderni usus regulis refragans nanciscaris, scias quo pacto percipias vel quo ritu recuses. Quando autem auctores grammaticae artis quasdam regulas dissonas depromsisse cernebam, quod frequenter eos fecisse non dubitatur, superfluum esse et inrisione dignum arbitrabar Verum in unaquaque regula illum praeeligens maxime sequi visus sum, cuius vestigia ab ecclesiasticis dogmatistis frequentissime trita et in sacrosanctis tractatibus et cotidiana lectionis intentione usitata repperi.

Boniface justifies his treatment of the verb:

499, 13-18

Verba igitur quae analogiae regulis parent, licet paucis ignota sint lectoribus, tamen indiscussa declinatione penitus praeterire non praesumo, quia recolo promississe me, explosa ambiguitate, viam simplicibus quisque priscorum auctorum exemplis luculente manifestaturum.

511, 8-16

Cf. Charisius, 222, 16-24

- Igitur bifariam declinationem verborum ex tribus ordinibus activorum et passivorum, priscorum vias secuti, plenam per species degessimus, et in his explanata et trita via declinationis sine praeruptis asperitatibus ceterorum verborum invenitur. Neutralium scilicet in activo communium, et <de>ponentium in passivo, ut supra praefati sumus, declaratur. Modo notanda est quaedam differentia observationum quibus temporibus verba et quales brevitates recipiant iuxta veteres auctores.

513, 10-13

Expleta verborum declinatione quae iugum analogiae ferre non recusant, et veterum consuetudine quodam ex latere carptim tacta, ad alias quoque verborum observationes festinare non pigeat.

Twice in the grammar Boniface indicates that the study is specially dedicated to his good friend:

492, 6-9

De pronomine, ut arbitror, in Donati artibus satis evidenter disputatum esse optatae indolis tuae ingenium non latet, sed tamen, obsecrationibus tuis cedens, ex hac quoque parte, ut e ceteris, aliqua decerpere nitar.

CI 1

ast autem precibus tuis, carissime, cedentes et illum nitimur summo tenus tangere stilo.

Again Boniface seeks to justify his work:

538, 15-17

Restat enim ut dicamus quae coniunctio cui qualitati iungatur, quod in eden-

- Igitur ex quattuor ordinibus verborum declinationem bifariam activorum et passivorum plenam per species degessimus et discrimina eius instituimus. in ceteris omnibus verbis eadem regula est, ne sit opus pluribus instrui quod satis ex ista declinatione cognoscetur. sed tamen quaedam de differentia observatione collegimus. respeximus simul cuiusque ordinis verba, quibus <modis quibus>que temporibus [et] quales brevitates recipiant iuxta veteres auctores [et est]. (11 quaedam differentia observatione C 14 verba Bon. verbum N)

Cf. Letter, 43-46

Priscorum quippe consuetudines ex latere quodammodo tangebam.

Cf. Letter:

33. devotione tamen deprecantis

35. difficillimis precibus inserviens

42. summo tenus libata sunt stilo

45. ex latere quodammodo tangebam

. . . . ut hic, his omnibus perspectis et intellectis, eo liquidius potueris sacras

dis sententiis textae locutionis intellegi pernecessarium esse dinoscitur.

perscrutari paginas, quia peritia grammaticae artis in sacrosancto scrutinio laborantibus ad subtiliorem intellectum, qui frequenter in sacris scripturis inseritur, valde utilis esse dinoscitur, eo quod lector huius expertus artis in multis scripturarum locis usurpare sibi illa quae non habet et ignotus sibi ipsi esse conprobatur.

15. Passages of Indeterminable or Unknown Source

Boniface in his introductory letter discusses at some length the difficulties of his task. To excuse his presumption in attempting it, he names his sources and disclaims his own originality: "quia nec unius saltim ramus regulae in hoc libello insertus repperitur, qui non alicuius horum sit radice fortiter fundatus."¹ There are, however, a few passages for which the sources cannot definitely be determined; some for which I can find no source among extant grammarians:

479, 2-4

scis ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae .
magnanimi Iovis ingratum ascendere cubile
praetulerim.

This quotation from Virgil² I have been unable to find in any other grammarian. Terentianus in his work "De metris" contains the second verse only.³

480, 31--482, 8

Included here are the full declensions of noun paradigms.

485, 14-16

Us syllaba terminata, ut nemus, tempus, facinus, pectus, funus, corpus.

Of these nouns Phocas has none, Charisius only nemus. All are included in the "Regulae" of Augustine.⁴

491, 30--492, 4

Sunt item Greca nomina quae apud Latinos Grece declinantur feminina, ut haec genesis huius geneseos genesi genesim vel genesin genesis genesi, et pluraliter geneses genesium vel geneseon genesibus geneses geneses genesibus. Sic et apocalipsis, diocessis, synaxis, heresis, hypocrisis,

¹68-70.

²Aen. xii. 143-45.

³Keil, VI, 376, 1709.

⁴Keil, V, 499, 14-18.

anchoresis, paralisis, Pentapolis, paralemsis.

This paragraph is the last in Boniface's discussion of nouns. All the examples contained here, except the last, paralemsis,¹ are found in one or more of the glossaries which Lindsay classifies as making up the English group,² viz.: the Corpus Glossary, the First Amplonian Glossary,³ the Leiden Glossary,⁴ and the Second Amplonian Glossary.⁵ The words appear as follows:

	<u>Corpus</u>	<u>Ampl. I</u>	<u>Leiden</u>	<u>Ampl. II</u>
genesis	G72, 79	<u>CGL</u> , V, 363, 53 364, 3	XXXVIII, 8	<u>CGL</u> , V, 298, 3
apocalipsis	A688	<u>CGL</u> , V, 342, 25		
diocessis	D261	<u>CGL</u> , V, 356, 17	I, 36 XLI, 5	
synaxis	S729		II, 151 XLVIII, 68	
heresis	H69	<u>CGL</u> , V, 365, 7	I, 121	
hypocrisis	H92			
anchoresis	A596	<u>CGL</u> , V, 345, 30		<u>CGL</u> , V, 265, 43
paralisis	P127	<u>CGL</u> , V, 382, 22	XXXIX, 40	
Pentapolis			XI, 7	

492, 30--493, 14

It is impossible to name any one source for the pronominal declensions.

494, 20-26

The declension of quislibet.

499, 19--502, 10; 503, 5--505, 22; 506, 3--508, 10; 508, 20--510, 32

Boniface presents his verbal paradigms clearly and fully in the form of tables. There is no doubt that he drew from a number of sources. The grammarian whose presentation is most similar is Diomedes,⁶ but he lacks many forms, mostly alternative,

¹For paralemsis cf. Charisius (Barwick, 372, 19) and Consentius, "De barbarismis et metaplasms" (Keil, V, 388, 5).

²W. M. Lindsay, The Corpus Glossary (Cambridge, 1921), p. xiii.

³Corpus glossariorum latinorum, ed. Loewe (Leipzig, 1888-1923), V, 337-401.

⁴J. H. Hessels, A Late Eighth Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary (Cambridge, 1906).

⁵CGL, V, 259-337.

⁶Cf. Keil, I, 351-57.

which Boniface includes, as well as the forms for the gerundives, supines, impersonals, and the appellative and verbal nouns. It is possible that the gerundive and supine forms came from Priscian,¹ the impersonals and the appellative and verbal nouns from Probus.² Like Probus Boniface uses instans rather than praesens.³ 526, 21-26

A synopsis of mereor.

16. Quotations

Boniface made use of numerous quotations to illustrate grammatical points he discussed. All, save two, are found in the sources he followed and in the same context:

Boniface	Author	Work	Grammatical Source
477, 6	Virgil	Aen. x. 394	Don. 374, 1
478, 32	Sallust	Hist. iii, fr. 65	Don. 374, 29 ⁴
479, 2	Virgil (named)	Aen. xii. 143-45	Unknown ⁵
479, 7	Virgil (named)	Aen. vi. 304	Don. 374, 32
519, 13	Virgil (named)	Aen. i. 700	Char. 332, 2
519, 13	Persius	Sat. iv. 43	Char. 332, 3
519, 14	Virgil (named)	Aen. vi. 179	Char. 332, 4
530, 26	Virgil	Aen. vii. 399	Don. 385, 26
538, 25	Virgil (named)	Aen. i. 697-98	Char. 292, 20
538, 27	Cicero (named)	In Catil. i. 10, 27	Char. 292, 23
538, 29	Virgil (named)	Aen. i. 687	Char. 292, 27
539, 2	Cicero (named)	In Catil. ii. 6, 13	Char. 293, 6
539, 8	Cicero (named)	In Catil. i. 3, 6	Char. 293, 14
539, 10	Virgil (named)	Aen. vi. 119	Char. 293, 19
539, 11	Cicero (named)	pro Mil. 13, 35	Char. 293, 21
539, 18	Virgil (named)	Aen. i. 5	Char. 293, 28
539, 22	Cicero	In Catil. ii. 6, 13	Char. 294, 6 ⁶

¹Cf. Boniface 502, 4-8 and Priscian (Keil, III) 454, 4-24.

²Cf. Boniface 502, 3 and Probus (Keil, IV) 161, 33-34; Boniface 505, 17-22; 504, 8-9 and Probus 165, 20-30.

³Cf. Boniface 499, 21 and Probus 160, 7.

⁴Cf. B. Maurenbrecher, C. Sallusti Crispi historiarum reliquiae (Leipzig, 1891), p. 139.

⁵Cf. p. 102.

⁶Boniface: "interrogavi num dubitaret"; Cicero: "quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo."

Boniface	Author	Work	Grammatical Source
539, 27	Terence (named)	Phorm. 151	Char. 294, 12 ¹
540, 2	Cicero (named)	pro Mil. 24, 26	Char. 294, 21
540, 7	Virgil (named)	Aen. ii. 3-5	Char. 295, 1
540, 13	Cicero (named)	Pro Rose. 18, 50	Char. 295, 22
540, 16	Virgil (named)	Aen. iii. 1-2	Char. 295, 27
540, 21	Virgil (named)	Aen. iv. 27	Char. 296, 6
540, 25	Virgil (named)	Ecl. iii. 21-22	Char. 297, 5
540, 32	Virgil	Aen. i. 62-63	Diom. 417, 4
541, 2	Virgil	Aen. viii. 91	Diom. 417, 7
541, 3	Virgil	Ecl. i. 26	Diom. 417, 10
541, 4	Virgil	Aen. i. 48	Diom. 417, 12
541, 5	Virgil	Aen. vi. 806	Diom. 417, 14
541, 6	Virgil ("in Georg.")	Georg. ii. 125	Diom. 417, 16
541, 8	Virgil	Ecl. iii. 104	Diom. 417, 18
541, 9	Virgil	Aen. ii. 435-36	Diom. 417, 20
541, 11	Virgil	Aen. vi. 219	Diom. 417, 23
541, 12	Virgil	Aen. ii. 49	Diom. 417, 25
541, 24	Virgil	Aen. ix. 495	Diom. 418, 17
541, 25	Virgil	Aen. v. 691-92	Diom. 418, 19
541, 27	Virgil	Aen. i. 414	Diom. 418, 22
541, 28	Virgil	Georg. i. 410-11	Diom. 418, 24
542, 2	Virgil	Georg. iv. 167 Aen. i. 434	Diom. 418, 27
543, 31	Virgil	Aen. ix. 424	Don. 390, 24 (app.)
543, 31	Virgil	Georg. i. 67-68	Don. 390, 24 (app.)
545, 3	Virgil (named)	Aen. v. 381	Aud. 353, 23
545, 5	Sallust (named)	Hist. iii, fr. 4	Aud. 353, 27 ²
545, 11	Virgil (named)	Aen. ii. 71-72	Aud. 354, 8
546, 27	Virgil (named)	Aen. i. 295	Aud. 355, 21
546, 27	Virgil	Aen. i. 750	Aud. 355, 24
546, 29	Virgil	Aen. vi. 203	Aud. 355, 27
546, 30	Virgil	Ecl. i. 80	Aud. 355, 27
547, 3	Virgil ("poeta")	Aen. iii. 599-600	Char. 303, 21
547, 6	Virgil (named)	Aen. iv. 314-15	Char. 303, 27
548, 9	Virgil	Aen. iv. 660	Char. 306, 25

¹Boniface: "num aliud me tibi opus est?" Terence: "num quid, Geta, aliud me vis?"

²Cf. Maurenbrecher, op. cit., p. 110.

Boniface	Author	Work	Grammatical Source
548, 9	Virgil	Aen. iv. 654	Char. 306, 27
548, 11	Virgil	Aen. i. 95	Char. 306, 30
C 1	Virgil	Aen. i. 491	Diom. 411, 19
	Virgil	Aen. i. 231	Diom. 411, 23
	Virgil	Aen. ii. 618	Diom. 411, 25
	Virgil	Aen. xi. 770-71	Diom. 411, 27
	Virgil	Aen. vi. 809	Diom. 412, 1
	Virgil	Aen. ix. 337-38	Diom. 412, 14
	Virgil	Aen. v. 537	Diom. 412, 18
2	Virgil	Georg. iv. 385	Diom. 412, 24
	Virgil	Aen. xi. 812-13	Diom. 412, 29
	Virgil	Aen. iii. 5-6	Diom. 413, 5
	Virgil	Aen. i. 453	Diom. 413, 8
	Virgil	Aen. iii. 431	Diom. 413, 10
3	Virgil	Georg. iv. 559	Diom. 413, 16
	Virgil	Aen. iv. 233	Diom. 413, 19
	Virgil	Aen. x. 42	Diom. 413, 21
	Virgil	Aen. ii. 71-72	Diom. 413, 23
	Virgil	Aen. ix. 168	Diom. 413, 29
	Virgil	Aen. viii. 245-46	Diom. 413, 31
	Virgil	Aen. viii. 251	Diom. 414, 2
	Virgil	Aen. vi. 794-95	Diom. 414, 6
4	Virgil	Aen. iii. 699	Diom. 414, 11
	Virgil	Aen. xii. 661-62	Diom. 414, 16
	Virgil	Aen. iv. 230-31	Diom. 414, 21
	Virgil	Aen. iii. 435-36	Diom. 414, 30
	Bible	Ps. 85:11	Asper 60, 2
Letter, 106	Bible	I Thess. 5:21	Unknown

